Fight on Through Thick
And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times

Fight on Till the Enemy
Hoist Their White Flags!

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NANKING GIVEN BACK FRENCH CONCESSIONS IN THREE MAIN CITIES

Restoration Ceremonies Held At Tientsin, Hankow And Shameen

RETURNED SATURDAY

Authority of Wang Ching-wei's Government Enhanced by Present Action

Domei

TIENTSIN, June 5.—The ceremony for the retrocession of the French concession was held at 9:30 a.m. today within the concession in the presence of Chinese and French delegates and Japanese guest delegates.

Representing the National Government of China were Wu Sung-kao, member of the National Government's Commission, and Mayor Wang Su-kao, while representing the French Government were R. de Boissezon, councillor of the French Embassy in China, and Consul L. Colin. Among the Japanese delegates were a number of military and civilian representatives.

This being the day of the State funeral of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, a silent prayer was given for the spirit of the Japanese naval hero at the beginning of the ceremony.

The recovered French Concession now has come under the jurisdiction of the Tientsin municipality as the Third Asia Development Ward. Ku Shan-hsing, chief of the organization bureau of the Hsinmin party in Tientsin, has been appointed first ward chief.

Shameen Concession Returned

Domei

CANTON, June 5.—The ceremony of retroceding the French Concession in Shameen, Canton, was held here at 9:30 a.m. today in the presence of French Consul Ph. Simon, Governor Chen Yao-tsu of Kwangtung Province, Japanese Consul-General Minnoru Ishikawa and many other prominent officials and citizens.

French Also Give Up Hankow

Domei

HANKOW, June 5.—Ending 48 years of foreign influence, Hankow today became a purely Chinese controlled city of new China as the ceremony retroceding the French concession here was held at the office of the French Municipal Council at 3:00 p.m. today.

Wu Kai-sheng, special envoy of the National Government of China, who was dispatched to take over the concession, and the local French consul were present at the ceremony today.

SPAIN DRAFTS PLAN TO HUMANIZE RAIDS

Proposes 4-Point Scheme To Belligerents

The Spanish Government has made a proposal to humanize air raids, it was announced in Madrid on Saturday, according to a Domei report from the Spanish capital on June 5.

In view of the countless deaths caused to non-combattants in this war, and in order to prevent needless bloodshed of innocent civilians, the Spanish Government proposed that the belligerents agree to the following points:

1. Demarcate areas which contain only military establishments.
2. Demarcate areas which contain some military establishments and make clear where they are situated.
3. Demarcate areas in which there are no military establishments and agree not to bomb them.
4. Establish a permanent neutral supervision committee, including representatives of belligerents in its membership, and have it see that the agreement is observed strictly.

Simultaneously with making the announcement, the Spanish Foreign Office stressed that the Government made the proposal purely on grounds of humanity and not because of a request from a belligerent.

Sawaki Promoted

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 5.—Motoo Sawaki, Chief Military Administrator, has been appointed Provincial Governor of Bogor, in succession to Ryoichi Tamate, who recently died of illness, it was officially announced here today.

Coal Strike Severely Cripples Major American War Industries

Packard Factory Hands Stage Walk-out—Rolls-Royce Plant Suspends Work Due to Lack of Fuel—F.D.R., Green and Murray Hold Conference

Although the coal strike is now over temporarily its effects have begun to be felt in various quarters with steel mills suffering much from the shortage of fuel and with strikes breaking out in other industries. The loss suffered by the coal mines during the five-day strike has been estimated by a Reuters correspondent to amount to 10,000,000 tons, according to a Lisbon Domei June 5 dispatch.

The same source also revealed that although the miners have returned to work that does not mean that the wage problem has been settled. Official negotiations will be held with the government and an agreement is being planned to be completed by June 20.

The negotiation regarding wages will be reopened on the basis of conditions as they were of May 31, but at that time the difference in agreement had already been narrowed down to 50 cents causing some quarters to view the result of the negotiations with optimism. The coal miners' union, however, is stressing that going back to work merely means a temporary cessation of hostilities and does not signify an unconditional surrender.

Losses Seen Huge

The order issued by John L. Lewis to the coal miners to return to work based on the decision reached by the policy committee of the United Mine Workers' Union, is regarded by some as actually a government victory. The actual losses suffered by the coal mines during the five-day strike are, however, on a huge scale. A Reuters correspondent in New York stated that they amounted to a loss of more than 10,000,000 tons

That being the case, the effect on the industries using coal has been serious. The hardest hit apparently has been the Carnegie-Illinois steel mills in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It is said that 11 of the furnaces there went dead because of the complete exhaustion of cokes. The company announced that it was doing all it could to keep the other furnaces going, implying how truly serious the situation is.

On the other hand, the government is busy planning a hitherto unprecedented and brutal policy of suppressing strikes. On Friday the House of Representatives passed a bill which embodies the strictest control of mines ever seen in American labor history. The bill was immediately sent to the Senate. This proposed law is far more strict than the one being planned in the Senate and because it is drastic the government has made a declaration making clear its misgivings as to whether this would not bring about unrest and fear among the laborers and thus force a lowering of production. Observers believe that many changes will be made on this bill before it passes both houses.

Strikes Spread

Meanwhile the wave of strikes continued to surge through troubled America. On Thursday several thousand white workers went on strike at the Packard factory in Detroit. They went on strike, according to a Washington broadcast received in Canton, because they objected to the hiring of a few negroes. Ninety-five per cent of the work at the Packard plant was at a standstill because of this strike.

Serious strikes were also reported in the Rolls-Royce aircraft plant, and in ship motor manufacturing plants, with numerous other war industry plants forced to suspend work because of the lack of fuel. The forced closing of a huge plant manufacturing bullet-proof airplane glass has especially brought serious concern to the government.

Stricken with fears that the strikes will go on increasing Franklin Roosevelt on Thursday conferred with Phillip Murray, Chairman of the C.I.O., and William Green, Chairman of the A.F.L. at the White House. After the conference the two declared emphatically that they had met not to discuss measures for the solution of the coal strike problem but to bare the laborers dissatisfaction regarding the critical rise in food prices.

STRONGER AXIS TIES AIMED AT BY LAVAL

Will Dispatch Conscripts of 1943 Class for Labor Service in Reich

The entire French nation must direct its total efforts in cooperating with Germany and Italy, because that is the only way in which France can rise again, French Premier Pierre Laval declared in a radio address to the people of France on Saturday night.

In his broadcast Premier Laval stressed that France must take drastic measures to affect the crisis facing the nation today. In order to increase cooperation with Germany, he said, he has decided to send all the conscripts of the 1943 class to Germany for labor service according to a Vichy report to Domei on June 5.

Premier Laval declared as follows:

"France will continue to cooperate with Germany and Italy and direct its efforts so that it will be able to secure a suitable position in the future in Europe. The war was started by those who opposed our maintenance of friendly relations with Germany and Italy, and France today must remedy the blunders committed by them.

"The nations of Europe, whether victor or defeated, must never fight with each other again. Only by refraining from war can the New Order in Europe be assured forever. Germany and Italy are at present shedding the blood of their peoples in order to crush Bolshevism, and France is cooperating with their efforts by supplying labor.

"It was agreed recently that between April 1, and July 1, 250,000 French laborers would be sent to Germany. Since that time, however, it has been decided to carry out the supply of labor to Germany in a still more positive manner.

"To meet this situation, I will draft all the conscripts of the 1943 class for labor service. Anyone trying to avoid the labor draft will be punished severely. French laborers working in Germany work under the same regulations as Ger-

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U.S. WAR PRISONERS TOTAL 78,000 MEN

Over 11,000 Captives Stated to Have Been Taken by Japanese Forces

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 4—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, today announced that since the outbreak of the war a total of 78,083 Americans have been made war prisoners, of which 11,307 are being held in Japanese hands, according to a Washington dispatch.

Bravery Extolled

Mainichi

CANTON, June 4.—In regard to the valiant fighting put up by the Japanese Forces on Attu Island, which struck terror into the hearts of the enemy, a San Francisco broadcast on June 3 expressed astonishment at the completeness with which the Japanese troops plunged themselves heroically against the American forces on Attu Island. The broadcast stated:

"Fighting on Attu Island has been completed, but it is certainly surprising that not a single Japanese war prisoner has been captured there. This is unparalleled in world war history."

A Sydney broadcast also gave a similar report, expressing surprise at the bravery of the Japanese Forces. At the same time, it said:

"The American forces which landed on Attu Island were crack forces which had received special training, but they suffered considerable confusion due to the three-week death struggles. At present the American forces are adjusting the front lines."

In this manner, this broadcast revealed that the American forces suffered serious losses on account of the brave fighting of the Japanese.

Germans Bomb Iceland

Domei

LISBON, June 4.—The U.S. Military Headquarters in Iceland announced that German warplanes attacked the island on June 4 and machine-gunned the military installations there, it is reported from Reykjavik.

NEW ADMINISTRATION SET UP IN ARGENTINA BY REVOLUTIONARIES

Arturo Rawson to Head Government—Pedro Ramirez To Be War Minister

CASTILLO RESIGNS

Martial Law Declared—People Told to Maintain Peace And Order

The Argentine revolution that started Friday morning ended with the formal resignation of President Ramon Castillo, and the assumption of the Presidential post by Arturo Rawson, revolutionary leader today, it is reported from Buenos Aires by Domei.

Rear Admiral Antonio Swarez has been appointed Vice-President and General Pedro Ramirez, War Minister.

The Argentine revolutionary government headed by Arturo Rawson and Pedro Ramirez proclaimed martial law throughout the entire country Friday evening and at the same time issued the following order, urging the people to maintain peace and order.

"People of Argentina.

"The Army of Argentina, the protector of the honor and tradition of the country, had been silently watching the activities of the Castillo Government, and it has found that the government was cheating the people, spending official funds for private purposes, and failing to observe its duties. Thus the army decided to execute the duty of protecting the interest of the nation, in answer to the voice of the people. We desire to recover various rights of the people, maintain the true sovereignty of the nation, faithfully carry out our historic and traditional mission, materialize absolute unity and cooperation of the American continent, and fulfil our international duty and agreements."

Revolt Described

Immediately upon receipt of the report at 1 a.m. Friday that an army revolt had broken out with General Arturo Rawson as its commander, President Castillo sped to the Government offices to begin work on counter-measures. A few hours later the War Minister Ramirez himself appeared and demanded that Castillo resign. Castillo ordered that Ramirez be arrested but already at this time the Rebel army under Rawson had started action from the barracks at Campo de Mayo and Liniels.

Castillo ordered the troops loyal to him into action but the only resistance effected was at the Navy Engineers' School, and there the white flag of surrender was raised after only fifteen minutes of fighting. Cannon were used in the encounter there and there were some killed and wounded on both sides.

Near noon, the Rebel's 3rd Infantry Regiment advanced to the Buenos Aires police headquarters and demanded its surrender. In order to avoid bloodshed, chief of police Martinez immediately surrendered. Meanwhile President Castillo made several pleas to the people to resist but the leading Government offices, the central post office, the central bank and other important establishments fell quickly into rebel hands.

During this time, General Ramirez who had been arrested by Castillo was rescued by the rebel forces and again entered the War Ministry. General Marques, who had been appointed War Minister replacing Ramirez, thereupon held a long conference with Ramirez at the officers' club and as a result telegraphed Castillo urging him to give up further resistance.

At 1:40 p.m. the leaders of the revolt, guarded by bayonets and cannon, marched triumphantly into the Capitol. At 3 p.m. General Rawson appeared on the balcony and in addressing the populace urged them to have trust and be calm.

President Castillo, learning that the situation was now beyond hope, boarded the mine sweeper Dormond, accompanied by Home Minister Miguel Culaciati, Agriculture Minister Amadeo Videla, Navy Minister Vice-Admiral Mario Fincati, and Foreign Minister Enrique Luis Guinazu and escaped to Colonia located in Uruguay.

That night President Castillo and his ministers left the Dormond but in the morning boarded her once again, went to La Plata on the opposite bank of the river. There Pre-

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Huge Navy Planes Thundering Over the Southern Pacific

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

ARMAMENT OUTPUT IN REICH INCREASES

Minister Speers Tells Nation's Record Figures Made Despite Air Raids

The German armament industry has accomplished a phenomenal achievement in increasing production, despite enemy air raids and more and more superior arms are being sent to the soldiers on the front, according to Albert Speers, German Munitions Minister.

Minister Speers gave a speech at the Sportspalast in Berlin on Saturday before many thousands of German people, including armament workers. His speech, in gist, follows;

"German production have reached record figures this year, because of the full collaboration of all the German people behind the guns toward the aim of achieving final victory in the war.

"Due to the system of dividing the industry into innumerable works of large, medium and small-scale units, it has been practically immune from enemy air raids. The greatest difficulty with which large-scale production was confronted with at the beginning of the war has thus become a decisive advantage. Today all indications show that by next spring, monthly production will again record considerable increases.

"In this connection, I am pleased to announce the fact that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has conferred decorations upon nine workers and leading persons of the German armament industry in recognition of their meritorious services.

"I will now announce the results of the German war efforts in the field of increased output of arms.

"In May 1943, alone more than six times as much munitions were produced than in an average month of 1941. This result was achieved with only a 50 per cent increase in workers, 132 per cent increase in crude steel and with 57 per cent less copper and 2 per cent more aluminum. Ammunition for light field howitzers underwent a 1,300 per cent increase in production while that for heavy caliber howitzers increased by 400 per cent. Monthly production of hand grenades was upped 410 per cent while that of land mines was increased by 1,900 per cent.

"Production of all guns beginning with caliber of 3.7 cm. in May was increased by 400 per cent as compared with monthly average production in 1941. Production of carbines was increased by 50 per cent during the past four months. Production of heavy and heaviest anti-aircraft guns was increased by 315 per cent since 1941, and heavy anti-tank guns by 220 per cent.

"The total number of tanks produced was multiplied. The increase in production of light tanks—formerly tanks 1, 2 and 3—amounts to only 20 per cent of the monthly average of 1941. For comprehensible reasons more importance was attached to increase in production of heavy tanks, assault guns, tanks four and "tigers." Results have been achieved here in the last few months which overshadow by far anything which we had even hoped for.

"Luftwaffe armament production is up to that of the army. Numerous new types were developed last year upon which production has already begun. The number of planes produced in May of this year was many times greater than the yearly average of 1941.

NEWS SHORTS

Germans Bomb Gorky

A formation of several hundred German long-distance bombers raided Gorky, a great war industrial center, located about 400 kilometers east of Moscow, Friday evening, and rained bombs on the Molotov Motor Car plant, which is the largest of the kind in the Soviet Union, it is reported by Domei from Berlin. By this raid, many factory buildings, raw material warehouses, an electric power house, workers' club house and other buildings were completely smashed. The German planes also bombed the transportation facilities in the neighborhood of the plant.

Being far from the front line, the city of Gorky was raided by planes only once before, and the recent raid caused the city such serious damages that it is believed the Soviet war effort will be materially hampered.

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Evatt Makes Protest

Australian Minister of External Affairs, Herbert Evatt, again complained on Saturday of the Anglo-American attitude toward Australia and said that to allow Japan to strengthen the entire occupied territory in the Southwestern Pacific will be a suicidal act to the anti-Axis nations.

"Though Australia is threatened by Japan, the anti-Axis forces are not sending sufficient war materials to the Southwestern Pacific," he said.

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Senate Approves Navy Bill

The United States Senate approved Saturday the vast naval budget amounting to $29,400,000,000, according to Domei. The bill was approved by the House of Representatives on May 20.

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1,782,000 Tons Launched

The U.S. Maritime Commission announced Saturday that during May, shipbuilding yards in the United States launched 1,782,000 tons of merchant ships, according to Washington reports relayed from Lisbon by Domei.

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2 Enemy Ships Sunk

German air forces sank two enemy ships of 6,000 tons in the Arctic Ocean, and also shot down 22 Soviet planes in air battles, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced Saturday, according to Domei reports from Berlin. Two British planes which attacked German ships off the coast of the Netherlands were also shot down, the report further added.

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Adiz Presents Credentials

Abdul Hussein Adiz, first Afghanistan Minister to the United States, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt Saturday, it is reported from Lisbon by Domei relaying news from Washington.

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Soong Talks to F.D.R.

T. V. Soong, Chungking's Foreign Minister, now visiting the United States, called on President Roosevelt Thursday and conferred on the war situation in China, Domei reported from Lisbon.

ARGENTINE CAPITAL SEES PEACE, ORDER

Calm Despite Revolution; Buenos Aires Still Under Martial Law

The entire city of Buenos Aires was calm today in spite of the revolution and everything appears to be going on as usual according to a June 5 Domei report from the Argentine capital.

Martial law has not yet been lifted, and influential military leaders and statesmen are seen going in and out of Government offices taken by the Rebel forces, the report added.

Although everything seems to be going on in the usual manner the revolutionary government has not lifted martial law in order to be ready for any contingency. All political meetings have been prohibited and all home and international press organs cautioned not to begin rumors which may bring unrest to the populace. Also, strict censorship has been put into effect.

Numerous army leaders and influential politicians stream in and out of Government offices occupied by the rebel forces and apparently a new government is about to be born.

The rebel government announced Saturday afternoon that "all the armed forces have joined the new government." Reports from the provinces indicate that peace and order are being maintained. It is also reported that in the fighting which took place at the Naval Academy about 100 were killed and 3,000 wounded.

With the rebel forces' penetration into the city, Communist elements smashed the windows of nationalistic newspapers and fired buses. However, they were quickly subdued by armored police cars.

FRANK KNOX WARNS AGAINST OPTIMISM

U.S. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox Friday warned the American public against any optimistic views concerning the recent reduction of shipping damages by German submarines, it is reported by Domei from Lisbon.

Secretary Knox said that although it is true that the German submarine activity has recently been reduced, it may be regarded as heralding a greater offensive action, and that it is yet premature to believe that German submarine attacks have decidedly weakened.

Orel Bombed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, June 4.—According to Tass, Reich long-range warplanes in large formations consisting of 520 machines carried out big-scale bombings on the Orel railway junction and on the neighborhood of the city on the night of June 3, it is reported from Moscow.

New Regulations Applied

The Commander of Italian Forces in Sicily announced Saturday that according to Premier Mussolini's order military regulation's will be applied to the employees of manufacturing, agricultural and provision industries in the island, it is reported from Rome by Domei.

GENERAL YUNG JOINS WANG'S GOVERNMENT WITH 20,000 TROOPS

Surrenders Along With Lieutenant-General Sun and Other Staff Officers

TO FIGHT FOR NANKING

Dispatches Telegraphic Message of Peace to All Parts of China

Domei

AT A JAPANESE BASE IN SHANTUNG, June 6.—Lieutenant-General Yung Tzu-heng, commander of 20,000 Chungking troops, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sun Meng-ti and other staff officers, called on a certain Japanese Unit Commander this morning to express his determination to join hands with the National Government of China.

In reply to the words of encouragement of the Japanese Unit Commander to the effect that, with mutual confidence, the two nations of Japan and China should do their utmost to consummate the current war, Lieutenant-General Yung said that he would testify to his resolve by his future behavior.

Lieutenant-General Yung further stated he is a graduate of a Japanese military academy and asked for the guidance of the Japanese Army leaders. Following the interview with the Japanese Unit Commander, Lieutenant-General Yung issued a statement of his decision to align with the National Government and dispatched a telegraphic message of peace to all parts of China. Then Lieutenant-General Yung made a round of courtesy visits to the Japanese as well as the Chinese authorities concerned.

New Army Policy Revealed

Domei

PEKING, June 5.—The greatly strengthened fighting power of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in North China, which is ever ready to launch large-scale operations against Chungking troops and the Chinese Communist army, was disclosed by the spokesman of the Japanese military authorities here at a press conference yesterday. He stated:

"In accordance with the new policy of the Japanese Government toward China, attention of the Japanese Expeditionary Force is concentrated on military operations.

"All economic and political operations have been transferred to the National Government.

"Maintenance of peace and order in North China and assistance to the National Government are now the sole aims of the Japanese Forces there.

"Already the seriously weakened morale as well as deterioration of equipment among the Chungking and Chinese Communist troops have been conclusively proved by the disproportionately large number of the enemy troops who surrendered and were captured during the recent campaign. Herein, also, is seen the ever-expanding political influence of the National Government.

"For North China to act as a supply base in the war, closest cooperation between Nippon and China is essential for the full economic development in North China.

"Furthermore, disturbances by Chungking troops and Chinese Communists in North China will be firmly resisted by the Japanese Forces.

"The total war results obtained during the four months ending April last are as follows:

One thousand and thirty-three enemy military facilities were destroyed, 42,152 enemy bodies found dead, 34,746 prisoners taken, 109 trench-mortars, 53 heavy machine guns, 641 light machine guns and 28,066 rifles, captured. More than half of the aforementioned war trophies were taken from Chinese Communist troops.

REICH PLANES BLAST POWDER MAGAZINES

Soviets Suffer Crippling Losses at Kuban

German dive-bombers attacked the Soviet position near Novorossisk Friday. After silencing anti-aircraft batteries they blasted two powder magazines, according to a report from the front, relayed by Domei from Stockholm.

German military authorities report that from May 1 to June 3 Soviet forces lost 25 infantry divisions and 10 to 12 tank brigades in the Kuban area.

GOEBBELS FORESEES GERMANY'S VICTORY

Confident That With Hitler Leading War Nation Cannot Be Defeated

The Reich, united as one man under the able leadership of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, is confident in achieving concrete victory which will herald a new order in Europe. Thus stated Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of National Enlightenment and Propaganda, in his speech at the Sportspalast, Berlin, on Saturday afternoon.

Minister Goebbels' speech, in gist, follows:

"Today German armament workers know only one aim; to produce the best arms for the front, the best that can be made for the soldiers in order to enable them to win victory.

"The winter crisis has ended. During the past difficult months we have never lost hope how ever hard the blows of fate have been. On the contrary, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and the people have withstood all blows with unparalleled strength.

Nerve War Fails

"The nerve campaign of the enemy has failed dismally. Once in November 1918 the Germans were misled by the foe, but such a tragedy will never happen again. This time we know what we are fighting for, and moreover, we are holding all aces for a truly decisive victory in hand.

"This gives us power to bear with patience and pride such accompanying effects of war as setbacks, acts of fate, increased burdens, heavy sacrifices and other things. For that reason we do not speak of peace but are fighting for it. Therefore, all efforts are concentrated on the continuance of the war under all circumstances until the enemy has been crushed.

"Our food policy has been regulated with an eye on the distant future and with economical consumption of all supplies. The main point of this policy is to insure everyone receiving the rations due them and to forestall a situation which might prevent us continuing the war to final victory.

"The enemy brutally attacks the property and life of civilians in an attempt to undermine their morale. They even frankly admit this to be the purpose of their raids. The Germans of today, however, are not the sort of people to ask for mercy knowing that the enemy wants to annihilate them. We know that there is only one efficient weapon against Anglo-American terror raids, namely, counter raids.

Will Get Revenge

"Today the Germans are inspired with the thought of retaliation. We do not want to boast or threaten, but we keep in mind every British statement which describes the bombing of women, old persons and children.

"The Luftwaffe already has resumed attacks against Britain, and the number of enemy planes shot down over Reich territory has increased in number. This, however is only a beginning.

Since the European War began, 26,500,000 gross tons of enemy shipping have been sunk by the German Navy and Luftwaffe. The significance of this achievement can only be realized when one recalls that German submarines in the years 1917-18 had brought England to the brink of disaster after sinking about 12,000,000 gross tons of enemy shipping.

"Naturally the English only admitted that after the war was over. During the war they and the Americans had boasted, as they are doing today, of their replacements. Regardless of what the enemy may build today in way of replacements he cannot make up for losses inflicted by our U-boats. In regard to total manpower strength of workers forming the foundation of war production, our enemies cannot compete with us at all. Only as regards boasting are they perhaps better. We have every reason to take cognizance of the enemys fantastic figures with composure.

The present war is not only fought on oceans, in air, or on battlefields, but also in institutes and laboratories of scientists. Every new technique of attack will be followed by a new technique of defense, and vice-versa. This primarily concerns U-boat warfare. Time and again the enemy has claimed to have overcome the U-boat danger. After a short while, however, he always experienced that this was not true.

Future Will Decide

The Reich army is holding its own on the Eastern Front. Streams of new arms and soldiers are being sent to the fighting lines. The anti-Axis nations are claiming that the initiative of the war has finally passed into their hands, and that German leaders fear further developments, but the future will decide who has reason for fear. We shall wait and see.

"Everybody today is talking of an invasion of Europe as if it were the easiest thing in the world. The British and American soldiers will have to pay dearly for such an attempt. The German armed forces are ready to receive them.

"Almost all European nations are working for our victory. After victory our continent will form a powerful continental community composed of free nations. Only thus, will Europe be able to exist. Otherwise it would fall victim to anarchy and Bolshevism. This war is the greatest historical chance for the Reich. German people will prove to be worthy of its mission. We lost the first world war because we had no great leading personality. We will win this war because this time we have this great personality."

—WORLD'S BUSIEST POST OFFICE—

700,000 Letters Arrive at War Prisoners' Camp in Tokyo—Novice Postal Clerks Prove Very Efficient

Letters by the thousands which have been reaching this country are rapidly reaching their destination through the efforts of the "postal clerks" at the War Prisoners' Camp in Tokyo. (Top) Dr. F. Paravicini, delegate of the International Red Cross Society (fifth from right), casts an approving eye on the work being done by the staff. With 700,000 letters on their hands now, the boys are kept busy all day assorting letters. Many of the letters end up in the morgue, however, because the addresses are not specific.

(All photographs passed by the War Ministry).

One of the world's busiest little post offices today is probably that in the Tokyo War Prisoners' Camp. During the past few weeks it has received hundreds of thousands of letters from the United States, the British Empire and the Netherlands.

There are many other post offices which handle as large a quantity of mail but probably no other which receives so many letters to persons whose address is not known, or only vaguely known. Up to this writing more than 700,000 letters have been placed in the dead letter file after untiring efforts were made to locate the addressees. In view of the fact that the post office has been functioning for only a few weeks, this is a phenomenal record.

But the fault is not with the post office. Far from it. The office is not manned by postal clerks, but the staff is an efficient one, a fact which may be gleaned from the revelation that the workers are mostly former officers in the American and British army. The others are enlisted men. All volunteered to work in the post office.

One reason why 700,000 dead letters have piled up during so brief a period lies in the fact that the addresses are not specific and cannot be specific. Many of the senders, for one thing, are not certain whether the persons to whom they have written are dead, missing or in war prisoners' camp.

There are more than a hundred thousand American and British war prisoners and it is almost as difficult to find a given prisoner by having his name alone, as it is to find the proverbial needle in the haystack.

For instance, a letter will be received addressed to Henry Walker, British Prisoner of War. To begin with, there are half a dozen or more Henry Walkers among the prisoners in the custody of the Japanese Army and they happen to be allocated to camps hundreds if not thousands of miles apart. There are war prisoners' camps not only in Japan but throughout East Asia. Some of them are to be found in Burma, Hangchow, Chefao, Canton, Peking, Hankow, Amoy, Ningpo, Tientsin, Borneo, Sarawak, Thailand, Andaman Island, French Indo-China, Java, Timor, Sumatra, Celebes, Christmas Island, New Guinea, the Netherlands Indies, Manchoukuo, Chosen, Yokohama, Tokyo, and in other places in Japan Proper.

The authorities have not yet had time to tabulate an alphabetical list of all the prisoners. What the Tokyo War Prisoners' post office has to do is check up a name on the list of one camp, and if it does not appear on this, to check it up on another list, and so on, until the name is finally found or, in the event it is not found, to keep it in the dead letter file until new lists are received. It would not be difficult to go through this complicated process in a few cases, but when one has to do this with hundreds of thousands of letters, the magnitude of the task will be appreciated.

To date the post office attached to the Tokyo War Prisoners' Camp has sorted out and delivered 150,000 letters, of which 2,000 were for prisoners in Tokyo. By international agreement there is no charge for letters to war prisoners. In the fourth batch of mail the Tokyo War Prisoners' post office has received 200,000 letters and these are at present being sorted out.

PHILIPPINES OPENS NEW CABLE OFFICE

2 More Planned to Bring Total to 55

Domei

MANILA, June 5.—A public telegraph office was opened yesterday at Aparri, Cagayan Province, it was announced by the Philippines Telecommunication Bureau.

The announcement added that two more telegraph offices will be inaugurated at San Jose in Nueva, Ecija Province and Binalonan, Pangasinan Province on June 15, thus bringing the total number of telegraph offices in the Philippines to 55.

These new telegraph offices are expected to handle domestic telegrams as well as oversea cables to Japan, China and Manchoukuo.

Stronger Axis Ties Aimed at by Laval

(Continued from Page 1)

man laborers. They are doing their duty for the future of France. France is faced by a serious crisis and with the necessity of taking the most drastic steps in its internal and foreign policies.

"Any Government official who hesitates to cooperate with the Government should decide to give up his post: If the anti-Axis camp wins the war, a struggle will immediately begin between the Anglo-Saxons and the Soviets. Then, Bolshevism will overrun all Europe and France's traditional proud culture will be faced with a serious threat. France must end this threat and build a glorious future by cooperating with Germany and Italy".

30 CADETS TO STUDY HERE

Burmese Youths Picked to Enter Japanese Army Academy

Thirty Burmese youths were selected out of the first graduates of the Army Cadet School of the Burmese Defense Army to be sent to Japan to enter the Japanese Army Academy, Domei reported from Rangoon.

The Burmese Defense Army had been making preparations for sending promising young men to study in Japan ever since the first graduation ceremony was held at the Burmese Cadet School on March 31.

REICH KEEPS QUIET ON ARGENTINE ISSUE

Waits for Further Corroborative Information

German official quarters are refraining from expressing any view on the development in Argentina, according to Domei reports from Berlin dated Saturday.

Germany authorities are not expressing any view on the Argentine revolution, because they have not yet received authentic reports and also as they do not desire to interfere in other countries' international affairs.

Though it is difficult to say whether the diplomatic policy of Argentina would change with the revolution, it is generally observed in Berlin that even though pressure is brought by the United States, it cannot be imagined that Argentina would immediately join the anti-Axis war front.

According to Washington reports, however, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox expressed his intention to welcome the revolutionary government of Argentina.

Isugawa Given Appointment

Domei

PENANG, June 5.—Sutezo Isugawa, chief of the general affairs department of the Malacca Provincial Government, has been appointed chief of the general affairs department of the Penang Provincial Government, succeeding Saburo Fujiyama, who has been transferred to a certain post, it was officially announced here today.

NEW ADMINISTRATION SET UP IN ARGENTINA

(Continued from Page 1)

sident Castillo voluntarily surrendered to General Masson, Commander of the 2nd Division. The other members of Castillo's party were also taken with the exception of Foreign Minister Guinazu who apparently stayed over in Montevideo.

Several other ministers, including the education minister, remained from the beginning in Buenos Aires and are at their homes under police protection, it was announced on Saturday.

Rawson Broadcasts

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, June 4.—General Antonio Rawson issued a statement through the Buenos Aires Radio on the night of June 4, in which the General declared that a temporary government of Argentina has been set up under his command, adding that he has taken over the War Department of Argentina. In the same broadcast, he wished the people of Argentina to trust the new Government and its leaders.

According to a radio broadcast from Montevideo, the new administrative commission at its initial meeting had a dispute concerning the selection of the leaders of the new regime. A later report says that the revolutionary leaders were General Rawson, General Ramirez and Admiral Suarez.

The attitude of the Argentine Navy is still indefinite. The new administrative commission proclaimed martial law in Argentina on June 4. Though details are still lacking concerning the situation at Buenos Aires, it has come to light that a collision occurred at various places in the city on the night of June 4, resulting in the looting of some shops by ruffians.

Especially at Campo de Mayo considerably severe fighting has occurred. The revolutionary army has set up defensive positions in the neighborhood of the official quarters as a means of resisting counter-offensives by the supporters of President Castillo. The President has fled from Buenos Aires in a mine sweeper to take refuge at Colonia, Uruguay on the opposite shore. The President has issued a message from the same boat, stating:

"I continue to be the representative of the legitimate Government of Argentina."

A portion of the Army seems to be still continuing the support of President Castillo.

MILITARY ATTACHES MAKE TOUR OF JAVA

Sino-Manchou-Thai Party See Battlefields at Kalidjati, Rembang

Domei

BANDOENG, June 5.—The party of Manchou, Chinese and Thai Military Attaches stationed in Tokyo, now visiting the Southern Regions, following their arrival at Djakarta, took an automobile trip to Kalidja'i and Rembang on Thursday. There, they visited the battlefields, and paid respects to the graves of the Japanese officers and men who fell in action in these areas.

The party then proceeded to Bandoeng, where the Japanese Administration Authorities guided the Military Attaches on a sight-seeing trip. The officers showed deep interest in the Japanese authorities' explanation of the existing situation of the military administration there.

A visit to the botanical garden in Bogor City completing the day's schedule, the party returned to Djakarta.

On Friday afternoon the party proceeded to Surabaya by plane, and visited the Imperial Army and Navy Corps stationed there.

The Military Attaches were guests of honor at a banquet given in the evening by the commander of the Army Corps.

The party left Surabaya this morning by plane.

STATE FUNERAL DAY OBSERVED IN HANOI

Japanese in F.I.C. Pay Silent Tribute

Domei

HANOI, June 5.—The Nippon Patriotic Corps of this city met today to join the people of Japan in offering prayers to the spirit of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

The local Japanese have recently reformed their Patriotic Corps in order to strengthen their cooperation with the Fighting Forces of Japan stationed here. Their first military drill in the form of a public parade is scheduled to be held on June 8.

Press Comments

Sunday, June 6
ASAHI—British and American Policy Toward France
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Our Pride to Whole World

British and American Policy Toward France

ASAHI—As the result of the recent conference between Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud, both rebels to the French Government, the controversy that existed between the two factions ever since last November, is settled for the present and thus the overseas French regimes were unified. But as the result of this settlement, there have appeared two different Frances.

After the miserable defeat at Dunkirk in June, 1940, the nation of France was divided into two. One section led by Marshal Petain that demanded the conclusion of an immediate truce won, and the other faction that insisted on the continuation of resistance by going over to French North Africa, was defeated. Now this latter group has appeared in the shape of a "fake" regime called the "Emancipated French people's Committee".

This new regime is secretly urging the anti-Axis nations to open a landing operation on France; and upon the landing of the anti-Axis forces on France, troops under the command of de Gaulle will undertake the task of maintaining peace and order in France, according to their plan.

The new French regime thus established at Algiers has no leader who can command the confidence of the French people. It is only trying to cover up the defeat of France by depending upon the United States and Britain. That is to say, it is only a gathering of cowardly persons, and their hope to re-establish France is the most difficult one to materialize. The restoration of the defeated France is only possible through the efforts of the French people themselves.

To attain their objective of destroying Germany, the United States and Britain will try to disturb the mind of French people in the future. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill took up the question of effecting a compromise between de Gaulle and Henri Giraud as one of the important topics discussed at the Casablanca and Washington conference, not because they were eager to effect the "emancipation" of France, but only to use the puppet French regime as a tool to disturb the mind of the French people.

The French people should sincerely trust Marshal Petain and should never be influenced by the United States and Britain who are always using the term "liberty" in their propaganda utterances.

The Army, Navy and Air forces of France are already completely disbanded, and German and Italian forces are maintaining a strong defense line, running from the Atlantic shore to the southern French coast. Thus the safety of French people can only be maintained by their cooperation with the Axis forces in the occupied territory.

Our Pride to Whole World

TOKYO SHIMBUN—War is a test in an extraordinary form to decide the superiority or inferiority of races involved in it. It is an extraordinary development and therefore, the side that tries to cheat or attempt to gain profit by resorting to tricks is one which will eventually face defeat.

Ever since the outbreak of the present war, we have been eagerly watching for a great light of glory that would illuminate the whole world. But unfortunately we have not found such light. When the United States and Britain met defeat in battles, they tried everything to hide the truth from their peoples. Avoiding strong nations, they paid attention to small weak countries and threatened them with arms and exploited them shamelessly. They tried to gain huge profit by the issue of a single document. They have thus lost their entire sense of morality.

The Atlantic Charter that they boasted of to the whole world has now become of no value to others, as it is proved to be the selfish plan for the United States to control the whole world.

When India asked for independence, Britain only replied with fire. When they realized that the attitude of the Soviet would be of valuable concern to them, they did everything to win the favor of the Soviet Union. But they quite ignored the former boundary of Poland which they promised to respect. The United States lost the justice of George Washington, and the sincerity of Abraham Lincoln.

But fortunately, in East Asia has risen Japan, a nation of justice, and the war situation of the whole world has suddenly changed. The brave forces of Japan have gained glorious victory on all fronts.

The heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto in the South Seas, and the fight to death fought by our forces in Attu Island, were both the glorious light that surprised the whole world. We have expected it, and now with this light, we can clearly manifest to the world the object of our war. The true nature of our war is thus revealed to the world.

War is not a banking business, nor a colonizing enterprise, nor a production plan, nor a profit-making action. War is an unselfish and benevolent act to bring morality to the world. The Yamato race has long realized this object of war. Thus, we have fought bravely in war, and our fighting spirit rose with the death of our comrades. Thus for the attainment of our objective we all pledge to fight and die.

While many other nations have played falsely Japan alone has been exact in observing promises, strong in faith, and though once incited she becomes fiery, she is tame as a lamb.

Legal Interpretation Of Grossraum Given

(Continued from Page 4)

has already been made, has much to do with this need for self-sufficiency.

Properly Distributed

It is hardly necessary to say that economic self-sufficiency applies to the "grossraum" as a whole. It is, therefore, only natural that there should be a proper distribution of production within the sphere.

It may be asked whether one "grossraum" has only to produce things to an extent required to supply the demand within its own sphere, and my answer is in the negative. If complete self-sufficiency could be secured, the suggestion might be possible, but even in that case, such a course would lead to "grossraum" individualism. As individualism is improper in individuals, so it is wrong in nations, for it will grow into imperialism of the Anglo-American type. "Grossraum" individualism must similarly be denounced. The morality of the the theory of "grossraum" as contributory to world peace and world order will be lost if the welfare of the peoples belonging to other "grossraums" is completely ignored. The formation of "grossraums" must be the precursor of the establishment of a new world order on an ethical basis. If so, individualism must be excluded from them. Each "grossraum" must be ready to produce in excess of its own needs such materials as it can produce plentifully, so that they may be supplied to friendly countries outside of its own "grossraum" which may be suffering from a shortage of such supplies.

As a matter of fact, no prospective "grossraum" is likely to be completely self-sufficient, so that it is easy to imagine that one "grossraum" will have to go to other "grossraums" for the supply of many natural resources and manufactured products. All nation's are not the same in their standards of culture, nor is their rate of progress equal. It will then be necessary for any country to obtain scientific products from other countries so as to carry on a comparative study at all times.

Although high-degree self-sufficiency is most desirable, it is inevitable that there will be some goods for the supply of which one country must go to other countries, and, in return for such supplies, surplus of the goods produced within one's own "grossraum" will have to be offered. By helping each other in this way, "grossraums" can be kept free from individualism, and a valuable contribution can be made toward world peace and order. Thus, it becomes necessary to produce things somewhat in excess of self-supply. In regard to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is, therefore, inconceivable that the production of rubber and raw silk will be restricted in future as a matter of principle.

In respect to high-degree economic self-suffiency, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has advantages over other "grossraums," but it may still be short of the supply of some materials. All other "grossraums" will be similarly circumstanced in this regard. Here is the problem yet to be solved of the relationship of "grossraum" and a new world economy in future.

(To Be Continued)

Parley Delegates Invited

President Roosevelt will deliver an address at the dinner to be given at Washington on June 7 to the representatives of anti-Axis nations that attended the Food Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, Secretary Stephen Early announced Saturday, according to Domei reports from Lisbon. The President's address will be broadcast from 5:15 p.m. Monday. (eastern wartime time).

CHURCHILL RETURNS TO BRITISH CAPITAL

Visited North Africa and Met Eisenhower—Slated to Make Speech in Parliament

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill returned to London on Saturday morning by air from America via North Africa, a Lisbon June 5 dispatch to Domei discloses. With his return the British government announced that Churchill would soon give a report in Parliament of the results of the Washington conference and his visit to North Africa, the same report revealed.

The British government's announcement was in substance as follows: "Prime Minister Churchill, who left America a week ago, on his way back to Britain, visited General Dwight Eisenhower in Algiers, met Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden there and together inspected the Anglo-American forces in North Africa, and also visited Tunis. On Friday, Churchill had dinner with Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander of the British Mediterranean Fleet. Chairman of the North African regime General Henri Giraud, General Charles De Gaulle and the members of the "Committee for the Liberation of France", newly established in Algiers were also present at the dinner.

It is believed that Churchill ordered Eden to North Africa because there was the necessity to make various important decisions in North Africa based on the results of the Washington conference. It is also said that Churchill and Eden did not attend the Giraud-De Gaulle conference surrounding the establishment of the "Committee for the Liberation of France." Eden and Chief of the British General Staff General Allan Brook also returned to London with Churchill.

STEEL INQUIRY BODY REACHES NEW DELHI

Will Formulate Anti-Axis Production Plan

The British-American Iron and Steel Inquiry Commission arrived at New Delhi Saturday, it is reported from Istanbul by Domei quoting a New Delhi message.

The party will leave New Delhi on Monday for Calcutta to confer with the officials of the Indian Arms Production Bureau. Before coming to India, the Commission visited the United States and Australia, and it is also scheduled to visit Africa, to map out an iron and steel production program for the entire anti-Axis nations.

Radio Loudspeakers Installed

Domei

LEGASPI, June 5.—The radio loudspeakers have been newly installed at all the Government offices, churches, market places as well as other public meeting places here by the Philippines Broadcasting Board, following the establishment of the new local broadcasting station on May 25.

The new innovations and the daily radio programs are proving very popular among the local residents.

Reich Planes Raid London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 5.—The British Air Ministry today gave out the following communique, according to a London dispatch:

"Taking advantage of the night of June 4, German air units raided from the direction of the southern coast of Britain. One machine came to London at about 2 a.m. and bombed several places. Other machines air-raided the eastern central part of England, causing some damage.

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Singapore Assignment

By TATSUKI FUJII

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Chapter VIII

In the Shadows of Ancient India

Purana Qila was formerly an ancient Indian fortress whose battered battlements have been standing for nearly 2,000 years. Here where the ancient history of India had been made—a modern history of British cruelty and bestial brutality was being recorded.

Here in the shadows of the crumbling monument to India's ancient splendor, some 3,000 Japanese nationals from Malai, Sarawak, Andaman Islands, Burma, Ceylon, India, and Iran were gathered. In the group there were aged Japanese women who had lived industriously and peacefully in the Malaian jungles for more than 30 years, yet they were torn by the British from their familiar surroundings, to die slowly here in the middle of the great Indian plain. There were hard-working fishermen from Singapore, more than 800, who had spent all their lives at sea and were stagnating on land. There were young clerks, full of spirit, who had followed the brilliant Malai campaign and longed to get into the war. There were prominent men of position in the Japanese business world—bankers, merchants and rubber experts—who were reduced to the bare living of a convict-existence due to the inhumanity of our British captors. There were teachers, doctors, newspapermen and lawyers—all forced to do menial labor in camp under the cruel direction of the brutal British.

Purana Qila Internment Camp, enclosed by walls of crumbling stone, stretched for about 40 acres of which less than half was allotted to the internees while the rest was given over to living quarters for the guards and officials set to watch over us.

Most of the internees were in small, crowded tents—six and often eight where only two or three could be comfortable while others were forced to seek shelter beneath the dangerous loose stones of the fortress walls.

All around the camp and even where the high sixty-foot walls stood, Indian sentries patrolled 24 hours a day. Once every hour, a British officer walked around the guard perimeter. At one end of the encampment there were a group of brick and mud huts which served as kitchens while toilets and bathrooms had been erected in another corner—but the toilets were always out of order and the bathing facilities not even adequate for a third of the number.

Food had originally been prepared by grimy Indian cooks but many of the Japanese volunteered to work in the kitchen, rather than eat the undigestible mess cooked up by the unskilled cooks.

Salt, sugar, tea, rice, meat, vegetables etc., were allotted us but when it was rationed out among the internees, there was hardly a trace of it. So day after day, our meals consisted of a small helping of rice and soup from meat bones and scraps of vegetables. We were fortunate if the food went around twice a day.

There was a tremendous amount of graft by officials in the supply of provisions and foodstuffs and while the internees were supposed to get good materials, often the meat was spoiled, the vegetables rotten else the rice filled with pebbles—probably to make up for the weight shortage. Frequently, beans were substituted for vegetables, and until the enterprising Japanese started to manufacture "miso" and to raise bean-sprouts, meals consisted of rice and a gelatinous mass of beans cooked in water.

But the food was the least of our problems. The internees had been brought to India in the midst of India's bitter cold winter—there were hardly enough blankets to go around and many of the internees slept with their clothes on. And even in temperate climate, tents, at best, are not fit for long habitation—especially for the aged and sick.

However, the camp was organized and the entire group divided into three wings and a women's division. Each had a British or Indian commander and a Japanese leader. A camp headquarters was formed and a secretariat established to take care of camp routine such a registration and daily roll-call. A supreme camp leader was chosen to represent the internees in conferences with the camp commandent. Slowly the camp settled down to some sort of routine.

With the poor food, bitter cold and cruel treatment, illness increased and the small camp hospital was inadequate to cope with the situation. A small section of the fortress walls had been converted into a makeshift camp hospital with only 30 beds for an internment camp of 3,000.

A young Indian doctor was in charge, assisted by an Anglo-Indian woman physician and three nurses. Hospital facilities were crude and medical supplies inadequate. When the hospital overflowed, the sick were left segregated in special tents within the camp.

Japanese doctors, nurses and dressers volunteered to assist in looking after the sick but the authorities would not allow them even to carry thermometers while no amount of medical skill could compensate for the lack of medicines.

The Indian doctor was sympathetic and tried to do his best but the Anglo-Indian woman doctor was vindictive in her attitude.

A wailing child was brought to her.

"This child has rickets," the doctor diagnosed.

"Give her some orange-juice and cod-liver oil—and plenty of fresh milk."

As I happened to be interpreting at the time, I cried out:

"What do you mean? Where can we get oranges, cod-liver oil and fresh milk?

She merely shrugged her shoulders and replied:

"That's for you to worry about."

This was typical of the treatment received. The child died in about a week's time.

Although the Anglo-Indian physician was supposed to be a specialist, she diagnosed a pregnant mother's condition as ready for birth that day. The mother was rushed to the maternity hospital and the hospital sent her back with a note—not ready for two weeks.

Such was medical attention for the internment camp.

In the hospital conditions were not much better. Despite hostile superiors and futile orders, the Indian doctor tried to do his best.

"All I can do is keep the sick from dying—I can't even attempt to cure them," he admitted. "What can I do without medicine?"

So the aged, sick and undernourished died without proper care while frantic relatives looked helplessly on.

Flies were thick in the hospital, which did not even possess adequate sanitation facilities. The toilet was only an uncovered bucket in the corner while bed pans lay uncleaned until the next need for them arose.

Sheets were changed only once a week regardless of the number of patients so that more than once a sick man was covered with the sheets from the bed where a patient had just died.

Bandages were at a premium so that usually soiled bandages were rinsed in water and used over again. There were times when sores and cuts were so numerous that the staff did not even stop to rinse them out. They merely turned the bandages over and used them on the next patient.

Dressers were young untrained Indian orderlies from the New Delhi hospital who were more interested in sleeping in the corner rather than tending to their work. One young Japanese woman lost her finger because gangrene had set in. The Indian dresser had merely swabbed the wound caused by a tight-fitting ring, not even attempting to remove the cause of the infection.

The woman called my attention to it in Japanese and I immediately summoned the doctor. He looked at it—gangrene was his diagnosis—merely because the dresser did not know what was causing the infection. Too late the ring came off and with it the young woman's finger.

As warmer weather set in, troubles trebled, for with India's unkilled flies, dysentery swept the camp. In camp, broken flush toilets were filled with excrement all day long in the boiling sun while flies buzzed about. Protests were registered but no attempt was made to fix them. Finally after weeks of complaint, an Indian sweeper was ordered to flush them with buckets of water but one man for 3,000 internees, most of them suffering from diarrhoea and dysentery, was only a gesture.

The hospital took on aspects of a mad-house. There were no provisions for special diets and many of the sick went without food. As soon as one patient died, there was another to take his place even before his bed had grown cold. It was not unusual for a dysentery case to die within a week.

After a patient had died, the body was taken outside into a small tent where it remained until a bus or truck could call for it with a wooden coffin. Often, bodies lay exposed for four or five hours before they could be properly removed.

Then, accompanied by mourning friends and relatives, the body was taken to the outskirts of Old Delhi where the body was cremated in the open air.

Those who had gone to the cremation returned with alarming stories of the stench of burning flesh. A dozen or more bodies were burning in the same vicinity—there was no attempt to consider the feelings of the bereaved wife or mother. Usually, a Japanese priest was allowed to officiate at final rites but in the surroundings, it was impossible to pay proper respect to the dead.

The next day the next-of-kin was allowed to go to the cremation spot to gather up the bones and ashes—if they were still left, for vultures flew overhead.

Such then was the attitude of the British toward the victims of their maltreatment and cruelty.

Despite British hatred that heaped abuse and mistreatment upon us, the internees resolved to keep their morale up

Every morning following roll-call, there would be the ceremony of paying homage to the Imperial Palace, prayers for the glorious war dead and for Nippon's victory. This was followed by radio gymnastics.

Newspapers were distributed and the Japanese newspapermen in camp went to work so that the news as meagerly reported in the official Calcutta Statesmen could be interpreted. Takashi Kaite, Domei correspondent at Singapore, and Yoshiro Royama, Domei correspondent in Bombay, daily gave news commentaries which were greatly appreciated by the entire camp.

Those who had money, and there were only a handful who came from Burma and India (the majority who had come from Malai, numbering well over 2,500, had had all their money taken from them at Port Swettenham) were allowed to make purchases at the canteen.

Some helped prepare food in the kitchens while others served on the camp sanitation squad, as interpreters in the hospitals and as teachers in classes for various languages such as Malai, Burmese and Hindustani. The children of the camp were taught by teachers of the Singapore Kokumin School who were also interned with us.

Thus the days passed.

Despite hardships, the Japanese managed to maintain their morale largely due to the brilliant victories of Nippon's forces as they swept through Malai, Djawa and the Philippines.

Kigensetsu was solemnly commemorated with due ceremony. Here, thousands of miles from home, some 3,000 Japanese subjects stood at attention, sang the Kimigayo and lifted three banzais, as the grim walls of India's ancient fortress looked down upon the assemblage.

For days there had been little or no news of the siege of Singapore. Terse British communiques had admitted that they had fled across the Johore Causeway and that the Japanese were at the very threshold of the island in Johore Bahru.

Many of us knew that a mighty battle was being waged for Singapore while some of the more optimistic ventured to suggest that Singapore would fall on Kigensetsu.

On February 16, the Calcutta Statesman carried a brief Reuters item stating that all communications with Singapore had been severed. So Singapore had fallen at last, we believed.

And it was two days after the fall of Singapore that Winston Churchill made that historic broadcast to the world:

"I speak to you all under the shadow of a heavy and far-reaching military defeat. It was a British and Imperial defeat. Singapore has fallen."

To those of us who had lived and suffered under British tyranny in Malai, it was a day long remembered.

"It marks the end of British Imperialism in East Asia," all of us commented. After that, further war news seemed to be kept out of the newspapers and there was little to keep us informed concerning the campaign in the Philippines, in Djawa and elsewhere in the East Indies. The Burma fighting, since it was close at hand, was fairly well reported but in the usual garbled British version.

Finally on March 10, we learned that communications with Bandoeng had been severed—prelude to a usual British admission of a surrender. Tacit admissions of anti-Axis defeats were rare then as now.

Rangoon was bombed. Ceylon had her first air raid. Indian coast cities received their baptism of fire from Nippon forces. The aircraft-carrier Hermes was sunk. These were the news that filled our hearts with jubilation. Most of us had ceased to rely on the propaganda-filled Calcutta Statesman and waited till the Hindustan Times was smuggled into camp by sympathetic Indians.

By means of this truthful Hindu newspaper, we learned about the rising of the Indian masses against British oppression. Yoshiro Royama, Domei correspondent in Bombay, interpreted for us the various movements in India and the present struggle between the National Congress and British rule. It was during this period that I read books on Indian history and others such as Pandit Nehru's Autobiography which gave me an understanding of the Indian independence movement.

An Indian revealed in confidence that he listened to Japanese broadcasts every night and often brought bits of interesting news such as Dai-Honyei announcements.

The Hindustan Times revealed the chaos in the land. When Indian coast ports were bombed nearly 80 per cent of Madras evacuated, tying South Indian traffic into a snarl which took three days to remedy.

As Japanese forces pushed across Burma, the exodus from Calcutta to the Bengal hinterland began.

Indians asked, when are the Japanese coming?

It was amusing to see how the petty Indian officials started to study Japanese in earnest. One even learned the kata-kana. It was not strange to have the Indian doctor ask his Japanese patients such questions as:

"Netsu arimasu ka?"

"Tsuji nankai arimashita ka?"

The doctors and nurses would often ask about Nippon and I would try in my own small way to enlighten them on Nippon's gigantic mission in East Asia. In return, they would try to get as much information of the outside world as possible for us.

Later, when the American airmen were stationed in New Delhi, the Anglo-Indian nurses revealed how the girls were being molested on the streets. They related how the arrogant Americans would push Indians off public conveyances while drunken Yankees invaded even the privacy of the Anglo-Indian Club because beer was cheap there.

The labor problem was getting acute because the Americans offered ridiculous wages to Indians to desert their employment and work for the Americans. A huge bonus was posted for the contractor who could build barracks in the shortest time.

The price of foodstuffs kept soaring because the American troops usually foraged throughout the city in military trucks buying up provisions. There was a shortage these Indians told us, because no ships were coming from Australia where India had gotten much of her food, while ships from Britain were rare. Sometimes ships came from Capetown.

When Chiang Kai-shek and Soong Mei-ling visited the Viceroy of India, there was much press ballyhoo but little public interest save curiosity. When the gigantic so-called "United Nations Parade" was held in New Delhi, the nurses, even refused to attend. Later they reported that only Europeans attended and Indians only out of curiosity.

Anglo-American machinations in the Indian capital had aroused the masses against the anti-Axis nations.

"It's bad enough to have the British rule us, let alone having the Americans force themselves upon us," seemed to be a general consensus of opinion.

Warmer grew the weather. And the privations of the internees grew. No longer were the clothes clean, many were dressed in rags Children looked unkempt and even pretty young girls ignored their makeup. Mental torture and physical sufferings occupied the minds of all the internees. Many rapidly lost weight due to the poor food while others were confined to their beds. Sores and festers from the unhealthy ground increased and all medical care refused to heal them. Lean, haggard looks appeared on the faces of many Months of privation had taken their toll and the death rate had increased.

The weather added to the discomforts of the internees in that Purana Qila encampment. In the first place, all accommodations were hazardous makeshift arrangements, including the tents, hospital and sanitation. In addition, the great Indian plains suffered from extremities of weather—from the freezing cold of mid-January to the blazing heat of mid-July, interspersed with dust storms and hail-storms.

If one can imagine the freezing cold of New Mexico's plateau, the inferno of California's Imperial Valley with the ferocity of a Kansas dust-storm—one can nearly approximate the weather conditions through which the internees struggled.

A word about these dust-storms. Usually, it would come on a quiet afternoon when there was not a cloud in the sky. Suddenly toward evening, there would be seen a dark yellowish cloud high in the sky.

Someone would excitedly shout as it was discovered. Then there was a mad frenzy as everyone hurried to their tents, but before five minutes had elapsed, the storm would be upon the camp. Tents would be blown down, tent-poles would snap and meanwhile there would be a heavy cloud of sand and dust, not unlike a heavy yellow fog, which penetrated even into the tents.

Sometimes, these dust-wind storms were accompanied by a hail-storm of unusual ferocity. One had to go about with a tin pail over his head for the pellets of hail were the size of golf-balls. Tents were torn, trees up-rooted and bruises suffered in the course of these storms.

Then the great Indian monsoon swept through the plains. Where once we had roasted in the thin canvas tents, now we were deluged by the tons of rain-water that poured down for weeks at a stretch. It was a monsoon-season at its worst.

Tents were blown down, others collapsed as the deluge continued. Many had to take refuge in the crevices and caves of the encircling fortress walls. On one occasion the rains continued for such a long time that water in our tents rose up to the level of the beds and it was only a miracle that all of us were not swept away.

And the British officials had the temerity to tell us that it was the most unusual monsoon season. Only when the rains had abated, would the officials pay any heed to our complaints—and they laid a floor of bricks and dirt. Till then, while the rain water sloshed through the tents, we had to dig trenches and embankments to keep the waters from rising on the tent floors.

Clothes and personal belonging became mildewed for by this time everything had been thoroughly dampened by the continued rains. Whenever the sun made a brief appearance, all of the clothes and blankets had to be aired in the sun and the green mildew scraped from our shoes and bags—it was a pathetic life.

Japanese youths tried hard to keep morale up. Baseball games were started and the internees turned with keen sports interest to the "Koshien series" and to an inter-provincial tournament. On Sundays, entertainments were given. These were artificial means of stimulus. We had asked for motion pictures and they were refused. We had asked for books and none were forthcoming. We had asked for phonograph music and only toward the end of the year were we able to purchase one gramaphone.

Barbers turned to their trade tailors were busy mending ragged clothes while the dentist tried to keep cavities filled. Shoemakers also started work but usually they were repairing wooden clogs since most of the shoes had been worn bare.

Days passed into weeks, weeks into months. The account of how the Japanese internees kept up their morale and kept living despite the empty days is a tribute to Japanese patience and discipline.

These days taught me a great lesson. I was really seeing the indomitable Japanese spirit in moving action as unbowed by adversity and brutal treatment, the Japanese internees faithfully followed the Nippon's forces as they swept across the Southern Regions. Every victory was food for their hungry stomachs, every triumph salve for injuries at the hands of the crude British officials.

One British official, more sympathetic than the rest, confided one day:

"I don't see how you Japanese keep going. It must be the spirit that makes your armies victorious How can we ever defeat a people like the Japanese."

This was the sentiment of a Britisher who had lived with the Japanese and had followed their daily struggle with interest. He had learned also something of the Japanese spirit that had set all East Asia on fire to rid the region of insidious Anglo-American influences.

The Englishwoman in charge of the women's wing, in an unguarded moment, sighingly wondered: "We can't win at this rate—how will this awful mess ever end."

I answered her frankly, "When Britain is ready to sue for unconditional surrender like they did at Singapore."

She looked at me quizzically but she did not refute my statement.

Bodies grew weaker, exposed to malnutrition and the elements. It was a pitiful sight to see young girls aging with privations, while youths in their prime wasted away. Older men and women slowly succumbed to British inhumanity, and during the first ten months of internment more than 60 died from various causes.

In heat and dust, in storm and cold, the bodies of the Japanese internees grew weaker and weaker More and more were unable to appear at early morning roll-calls. More and more fell prey to the filth and disease of India. Inadequate hospital and sanitation facilities spurred the ravages of illness.

In the heat of the Indian summer, time hung heavy on the internees' hands.

Weary feet shuffled in the dust of the camp. Weight was lost, sleepless nights were suffered while the food continued to grow worse. "How long, how long will this treatment continue?" all the internees asked.

The daily routine was monotony itself. The camp was roused out of bed every morning at 7:30 a.m. by a roll-call and inspection. Then, some of the more energetic went through calisthenics, while others turned to camp chores—policing, sprinkling the grounds, kitchen duty and washing.

Then, hungry and bored, the internees would await the first meal of the day at 11 a.m. which usually consisted of soup and a plate of rice, sometimes vegetables. After the tin cup and plate were washed and put away, the internees either visited friends in other parts of the tent, or else dozed under the hot sun.

Around 4:30 or 5 p.m., the second and last meal of the day was served which consisted of tiny bits of meat and vegetables boiled or stewed, with the usual plate of rice. In the evenings, cards would be played under the dim flood-lights and at 10 p.m. curfew would be sounded and all lights would be extinguished.

Many could not sleep at night for this dreary idle life brought on insomnia. While in the battlements round about us, lizards and monkeys cried in the night. It was a fearsome sound. There were many nights when groups used to sit out in the moonlight brooding over the misfortunes of internment.

As dawn broke over the eastern skies, some of the older, hardy men would start to take constitutional walks around the camp perimeter. Full credit must be given to some of these older men who continued their daily routine of walking, their sole means of exercise.

Then there was a cup of rice gruel, at the sacrifice of rice at the two meals. But many preferred to forego the breakfast of rice gruel in order to have sufficient rice at the two meals. It was a choice of either one or the other.

Evenings were spent in discussion. The heat of the day often precluded any mental exertions and it was only in the cool of the night that camp philosophers and prognastics made their appearance

Our bodies grew tired. Clothes became ragged and soiled. Many were reduced to wooden clogs and shorts in efforts to make their meagre clothing last through the years. Less and less activity was seen within the camp. Many of the souls were weary, spirits were broken and bodies exhausted by cold and heat.

As an instance, my weight in Singapore was 168 pounds. When I weighed myself just before repatriation, the scales read 129 pounds—which is typical of the loss in weight. Feet were infected from the filthy Indian soil and sores developed on the body while the indigestible food brought on intestinal disorders.

But the hospital was far too crowded with urgent cases for it to care for the chronic cases of illness such as ulcers, gastritis, tuberculosis, fevers—these were left exposed to the camp.

Sometimes, bread and tea were purchased out of the three rupees monthly given us as allowance. Then, we would painstakingly brew the tea and toast the bread over an open-fire and enjoy every morsel. These, and the occasional book brought into the camp, were our only joys.

The days stretched out into months. How much longer were we to endure all this, we wondered. Some had even resigned themselves to the inevitable fate—internment for the duration of the war, while others spurred by successes of the Japanese Forces hopefully believed that our repatriation would be hastened.

But to our tired bodies, anything was acceptable. Many of us had become resigned to the semi-civilized life of an internee, living amid the filth and dust of a deserted Indian fortress.

(To be Continued Next Monday)

Nippon Times has purchased the newspaper serial rights of Singapore Assignment one of the most fascinating and informative books written since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Its brilliant author, Tatsuki Fujii, is Domei Staff Correspondent in Shonan and was formerly managing editor of the Singapore Herald. He was arrested and interned in Singapore following the outbreak of the War and was later shipped to India. In Singapore Assignment Mr. Fujii vividly recounts his experiences in Japan, Singapore and in India.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1943

The Argentine Revolution

The revolution in Argentina, which seems to have succeeded, is a shame for the Americas. Although definite information is still lacking, if the early reports concerning the anti-Axis inclinations of the new Argentine regime are true, it is a shame for Latin America, for it will mean that the last stronghold of Ibero-American independence has disappeared. It is an even greater shame for the United States, for it means that she has stooped to the ultimate in degradation to undermine the life of another nation.

The part which the United States has played in instigating and fomenting this revolution is obvious enough. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has practically let the cat out of the bag with his expression of satisfaction. Having early forced nearly all the countries of Latin America to become the tools of her present war policy, the United States has long been ired that Argentina alone has succeeded in resisting her domination by maintaining a strict neutrality. But at last, by bribing a handful of generals and poisoning a portion of the army with gold, the United States has murdered the legitimate government of the Argentine and has put into power a cabal which will supinely carry out her will. Argentina, like the rest of Latin America, has apparently forfeited her birthright to become a puppet of the Colossus of the North.

How artificially inspired was this revolution can be seen from the fact that there has been no participation by the masses of the citizenry who had no reason to be dissatisfied with President Castillo's patriotic policy of independence and neutrality. Only a portion of the army led by a clique of self-seeking generals took part in the revolution, which was really in the nature of a mere military putsch. The influential newspaper Cabildo only a few days previously had actually warned against the corrosive influence of the millions of dollars which the United States was spending in South America for propaganda and political intrigue. But apparently the danger, although recognizable, could not be averted and Argentina has succumbed.

The damaging effect this latest change will have upon the real interests of Argentina is easy to imagine. Producing temperate zone commodities which compete with United States products, Argentina naturally stood to profit by maintaining her own independent relations with the purchasing countries of Europe. But now, if she is forcibly integrated into the war economy of the United States under the pretext of Pan-American unity, Argentina will find her natural economy wrenched into subordination to that of the United States and her resources drained away to feed the insatiable war needs of her new northern overlord.

When a similar danger threatened Argentina at the time of the last World War, Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen, who was then President, succeeded in firmly resisting the pressure of the United States, much to Argentina's advantage. President Castillo bravely tried to follow a similar course, but this time the circumstances were apparently too much for him.

One difference in the circumstances lies in the changed relation of Britain vis-a-vis the United States. At the time of the last World War, Britain supported the Argentine stand for neutrality, for Britain knew that if Argentina entered the war as a satellite of the United States, the vast British investments in Argentina would fall under American control. With tremendous investments in that country running into hundreds of millions of pounds, the British naturally did not wish to see these pass to the control of the United States. Hence they supported Dr. Irigoyen's policy of neutrality.

Today Britain's desires are the same, for her investments in Argentina remain the same and the menace of the United States remains identical. But Britain has now had to sacrifice her support of Argentine neutrality and to abandon that country to its fate, for in this war, unlike the last war, Britain's dependence on military aid from the United States is far more abjectly complete. Confronted with her obligations to the United States for the Lend-Lease Aid, Britain has been forced to relinquish her interests in the Argentine to the United States. Hence the British have had to stand aside in silent humiliation while the United States proceeded to annex a great economic empire.

The impotence of the British while the Americans elbowed them out of the Argentine seals the fate of British influence throughout Latin America. It presages the same fate for British influence in North Africa and elsewhere as well, wherever the nascent power of American imperialism intrudes in the guise of bringing military aid for stricken Britain. It spells the final doom of the British Empire.

So the revolution in Argentina is not merely a domestic event in the life of one country. It is nothing less than an international shame, for it means the end of British world influence, the extension of American imperialism, and it may mean the death of Latin American independence.

A Maze of Contradictions

Why don't our enemies get together on their statements? Why do their spokesmen all say different things which contradict each other? According to the ambiguous and evasive twenty-word announcement of President Roosevelt, the recent Roosevelt-Churchill conversations resulted "in complete agreement on future operations in all theaters of the war." If that statement means what it seems to say, why is it that there is no evidence of that "complete agreement" in the views being expressed by the various American and British leaders?

To list a few of them chronologically, James F. Byrnes on May 31 in his first speech after assuming his new post as Director of War Mobilization, boasted that "this year we will almost double our fleet, an accomplishment unparalleled in history". But in the next breath he warned his audience, "We have a long hard road ahead. The hardest fighting is still to come". And he found it necessary to plead for closer cooperation and greater sacrifice on the part of the American people. Which does he really mean to do? Does he really mean to boast, or does he mean to warn?

In his address to the graduating class at the military academy at West Point, General Henry Arnold, Commander of the United States Air Force, made the fantastic statement that the anti-Axis Powers were going to win the war and "end it soon" by simply bombing military objectives. But how can this statement be reconciled with the statement of Prime Minister Churchill himself, who said in his recent address before a joint session of Congress that although he predicted intensified air offensives against Germany, he doubted whether the bombings would prove to be of a decisive nature in the war. "At any rate it is an experiment well worth trying", was as far as Churchill would venture to go. And General Arnold also seems to have forgotten his own statement of only a few weeks ago when he told Madame Chiang Kai-shek in New York that the United States did not have the ability to send enough war planes to Chungking to enable it to take the air offensive against Japan.

Then comes the address by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox on June 2 to the graduating class of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, in which he declared that the American sacrifices in the last World War would be insignificant as compared with those which will be necessitated by the current conflict. "We have just begun to fight", he said. These words are significant, because Knox was a constant participant in the Churchill-Roosevelt talks of last month. Can any deduction be made from these remarks of Knox's that the war will be ended soon, as General Arnold predicts?

These contradictory views of their prospects in the war voiced by the various enemy leaders can only prove that there is no real agreement among them. Certainly there is no justification for the fantastic prediction of victory being made by some of the American leaders. In the light of these contradictory statements, there is no doubt that the recent Washington consultations did not result in any definite agreement. As predicted at the time of its beginning, the conference was essentially no more than a propaganda stunt on the part of the Anglo-American leaders designed to exploit the turn in the North African situation so as to impress the neutrals and their own gullible people. For following the conference, there has been no evidence of any agreement; there has been revealed only a maze of contradictions.

A Year Ago Today

June 7, 1942

In view of the acute shortage of labor in the shearing industry in South Australia, the Deputy Director-General of Manpower appealed to the public for an early response.

The Last Days of CORREGIDOR

By LEON MA. GUERRERO
(From the Philippine Review)

"Corregidor still stands," cried the Voice of Freedom bravely at the end of its news broadcast every night. But the words had a hollow and ironic ring. That was indeed all that the Rock could do now, stand and take its beating, stripped, scarred, pounded mercilessly from every side, as lonely as a punch-drunk boxer, crouched dumbly in a corner, staying up by pure inertia, going through defensive motions automatically, waiting for the miracle of the bell or the final relief of oblivion.

The fall of Bataan had sealed the fate of the forts at the mouth of Manila bay. The group of fortified islands had been designed to rest on the friendly shores of the bay—Cavite with its small naval base on the left, and on the right the mountainous peninsula of Bataan. But Cavite, its naval installations razed and set ablaze in one disastrous air-raid, had been abandoned during the precipitate retreat to Bataan. And now Bataan itself had fallen after a long and gallant stand. Formidably equipped to repel any attack from the sea, the forts were now caught helplessly between the jaws of Manila bay.

Once definite words had been received from the American high command, refusing the wholesale surrender of all the United States forces in the Philippines upon the fall of Bataan, the Japanese renewed their attacks on Corregidor with redoubled fury. Powerful batteries were emplaced in Bataan, directed by an observation ballon so high as to be invisible to the naked eye and beyond the reach of anti-aircraft fire. Artillery positions were also established in Cavite to close the deadly circle of fire.

Terror Over Islands

At the same time incessant air-raids placed a ceiling of familiar terror over the fortified islands. The anti-aircraft batteries were pounded alternately by shell and bomb. The inescapable dilemma which worked the doom of the Bataan artillery was imposed in turn on Corregidor: to fire and give away position or to cease fire and remain ineffective.

The unequal duel could not last long. One by one the coastal guns and the anti-aircraft batteries fell silent while the huge naval pieces, whose cunningly concealed muzzles covered every inch of sea approach and whose plotted fire could have blasted an enemy armada from below the horizon, were rooted in immovable cement, doomed by a fatal irony to face forever an empty sea.

Under the constant beating, the face of Corregidor grew scarred and ugly. The spacious barracks and clubs and bungalows, smashed and burnt down during the first days of the war, were now further triturated. The post-exchanges had long before been bombed and looted. The air-conditioned movies were shut down tight. The spacious warehouses along the waterfront were rubble and ashes. The pleasant lawns and groves were scorched, gaunt and leafless, covered with the chocolate dust of countless explosions, pitted with shell-holes and excavations. The very rocks were raw with repeated blasts.

As the days pased by in thunder, even the elementary comforts became increasingly difficult. The power lines were repeatedly broken and then an auxiliary engine in the main Malinta tunnel had to make up, sputtering and coughing asthmatically, trembling under its heavy load. The lights flickered or else went out entirely, plunging the underground chambers into oppressive darkness. Water was rationed; the faucets went dry at certain periods and always during an air-raid. The quartermaster began to grow miserly even with food. The garrison was allowed only two meals per day although the officers' mess cut down dinner enough to allow a light luncheon. So soon and so easily had the heart-breaking lessons of Bataan been forgotten!

Food Was Hoarded

Once again food was to be saved and hoarded and stored and kept under lock and key—in expectation of prolonged resistance. Not until hundreds of enlisted men in Malinta tunnel were poisoned by a rotten meal did headquarters issue orders that used food should not be re-cooked and re-served in the name of thrift. And while the garrison endured these privations, the storage tunnels were crammed with cases of milk, fruits, vegetables, iron rations—as the Japanese would discover to their profit and delight on a not-too-distant day.

Little wonder that the most decisive casualty of the preliminary bombardment was morale. Lieutenant-General Wainwright might sign inspiring proclamations prepared by his press-relations officers, urging the men under his command to "think and act and fight as one great team." This excellent advice was lost in the deep fissures that cracked open under the strain of the siege. Hidden conflict rose to the surface, half-forgotten resentments were revived and intensified. The battery crews began to mock and curse the well-groomed officers and men who, through no fault of their own, enjoyed the inestimable privilege of doing their duty inside Malinta tunnel. Subordinates began to entertain unjustified suspicions as to the courage of superiors who, in strict accordance with military ritual, could command their inferiors to expose themselves while they themselves remained under shelter. Citations, medals, decorations, silver stars and purple hearts were scattered generously. But this largess could hardly disguise the inherent aristocracy of the army, which became ever more hateful in the distorted light of the evening of defeat.

Another, more unexpected, division was that which set apart the refugees from Bataan. These men, whether Filipinos or Americans, were frankly tired of war. Gaunt, unshaven, dirty, wrapped in a sullen despair, they squatted silently on the tunnel curbs by day. By night they stretched out on their scraps of blanket or on the bare cement, across the path of trucks and cars. They cluttered up the neat tunnels with their heterogeneous possessions, with the garbage and wreckage of war.

Impossible to Clear Away

Yet it was impossible to clear them out for they had a certain tired stubborness that defied command or insult. And it was equally impossible to allow them to remain, not only because they made normal traffic in the tunnels difficult, but principally because their shame and despair was contagious—it was a sinister and insidious disease that daily infected and drew closer to them the garrison of Corregidor.

They were frantic efforts to discipline them or absorb them into existing organizations: they were commanded to register, apply, report; they obeyed slowly, with infinite reluctance, and in the end it seemed that nothing could be done, that nothing had changed. The ghostly rabble would drift back into the tunnels at night, to haunt the patriotic allocutions of the high command with the dread reality of their defeat.

Lieutenant-General Wainwright might indeed boast to the world that Corregidor "can and shall be held." But the growing demoralization ate away the substance of the words. Only the hope of victory can make endurable the horrible sufferings of war, and in Corregidor there was no hope of victory. There was no future paradise to soften the rigors of the present; for Corregidor there was no future but defeat, no reality but the uncertain present.

Above all, reality was a bloody carcass carried on a swaying khaki stretcher along the cavernous gloom of Malinta tunnel, past the staring crowds suddenly grown hushed, past the varnished tables of the officers' mess where the colonels and the pretty nurses kept their eyes uneasily and guiltily on the cards in their hands, and then into the hospital lateral, past the barber-shop and the chaplain's library, finally to be laid on the white surgical tables, to squirm and groan and scream and mutter half-remembered prayers and half-forgotten names, amid the tinkle of instruments and the rush of water, and then perchance to sink heavily into drugged and exhausted sleep on the double-decker beds that filled every foot of the tunnel, or else to be carried once more, the empty face covered mercifully with a blanket, back to the entrance of the lateral, to wait behind a screen for the covered truck to come and take it away in the morning.

Line Grew Longer

Every day it seemed that the line of stretchers grew longer. The tunnel was filled with the whine and clatter, the eerie bluish white light of blow-torches welding steel-beds into double-deckers; the narrow hospital corridors were crammed with the wounded, the sick, and the dying; the convalescent were hurried out to make room for fresh casualties as the doctors made their rounds with an increasingly artificial joviality.

Under the deepening shadow of death, life in Corregidor took on a faster, more intense tempo. The smallest and most simple pleasures became sought after and treasured as they became increasingly more rate and dangerous—an uninterrupted cigarette, a cold shower, a stolen biscuit, a good night's sleep in the open air.

"There was a heightened feeling that life was to be lived from day to day, without illusions of an ultimate victory or heroic enshrinement. Many sought forgetfulness in gambling. There was no other way to spend the accumulated pay that bulged in their pockets and they rattled the dice or played endless bridge, rummy or poker.

Still others sought the consolations of religion and the symbols of another world, a better world of sweet and eternal peace. The Catholics gathered at dawn in the officers' mess of Malinta tunnel, where one of the tables was converted into a simple altar, and, kneeling on the bare cement, under the high white-washed vault, they listened devoutly and a little desperately to the same hushed sacramental phrase that had been whispered in the catacombs. But when at the Gospel the priest reminded the faithful that no Catholic on Corregidor who was at peace with his Creator should be afraid to die (for was not death the gateway to eternal life, and did not man save his life only by losing it), the ancient formulas seemed suddenly to have a ring of rhetoric.

A Few More Days

The gaunt and haunted men, and the women with averted eyes, who listened to the brave assurances of faith fought with a wild untamable instinct within their breasts, which drowned the misty beauty of the godly promise with the primitive human will to live—a few more weeks, a few more days, as long as possible, no matter how cruel or sinful in passing this vale of tears, this battered rock, this crumbling fortress, this lonely target of all the fury of earth and sky. Sweet indeed might be the vision and the promise of eternal life, but sweeter still was the life of this earth to those who were about to leave it; sweeter than all the ghostly joys of paradise, the near familiar pleasures of the senses—air in the lungs, color in the eyes, softness and warmth to the touch, sound in the ears, though it might be only the awful wailing of the shells sounding the last days of Corregidor.

Thus in the thickening dusk of defeat Faith was silenced by Instinct. Mind surrendered to the embrace of Flesh, and Hope was blinded and became Chance. To the very end, to the last extremity. Hope had not deserted the men of Bataan who, even while Japanese tanks crunched steadily along the zigzags of Little Baguio, talked wildly and obstinately of great fleets of American bombers expected at Mariveles. But even this forlorn fantastic comfort was taken from the men of Corregidor. The convoy was no longer expected; it was no longer believed. And with the hope of victory, vanished the will to fight. Why indeed should a man lose his life when nothing was to be gained?

Patriotism became cautious, skeptical, reasonable, and becoming reasonable ceased to be Patriotism. The Voice of Freedom gave desultory news. Propaganda was scrutinized soberly by censors who now hesitated to antagonize the inevitable conqueror. The general staff was now more concerned with preserving the morale of its own men than with undermining the morale of the enemy. Already there were whispers of mutiny and surrender in the dark corners where enlisted men sucked hungrily and apprehensively at their cigarettes and, in the impenetrable blackout, the vigilant ear could not distinguish the blameless experiment of the agent provocateur from the sinsiter blandishments of the defeatist. But whether one or the other no one cried out in shocked denunciation. Corregidor was silent and listened and listened and thought curiously. Corregidor knew that it was beaten, and knowing it, was already beaten.

HANARE YAMA

(The Lonely Mountain)

By M. K.

She stands alone upon the crowded plain,
Silent, impassive, all her forests shorn,
A nun apart from the caressing hills.
Yet legend says that in that calm form lurks
A fire, which like a mighty passion nursed
Throughout long years, will break to life at length.
Around her feet are winding flower-edged lanes,
Where summer lovers whisper tender vows,
And raspberries grow thick which children pluck,
And with still empty baskets scramble home.
Climb up that straight unlovely breast of hers,
And reach the summit where, 'neath treacherous grass,
A crater seethed in far-forgotten times.
Towards the West, like some chained Titan, sprawls
Purple Asama, who in helpless rage
Growls at himself and all the trembling world.
And to the South there gleam the far blue heights,
Enchanted mountains of a land of dreams.
And all across the plains are clustering hills
Where unheard cuckoos call to spirit loves,
And nightingales trill songs to unseen flowers.
O wondrous world of distant mountain tops!
A world of spacious visions, lofty thoughts;
A world of clouds, blue mornings and of God.

LEGAL INTERPRETATION GIVEN ON REQUISITES OF GROSSRAUM

Comprises Number of Countries, Necessarily Embracing Several Races, to Form One Compact Mass

By PROF. JIKICHIRO KAWAHARA
(From the Kokusaiho Gaiko Zasshi)

Part I

The concept of "grossraum" is yet to be clearly defined. People often talk of the living sphere (lebensraum), the cultural sphere and the wide-area economic sphere, and these terms and "grossraum" are new used promiscuously and confusedly. But neither of these spheres by itself comprises "grossraum"; a combination of some other requisites is needed to make "grossraum." It is said that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere forms a sort of "grossraum," and if so, it must be a matter of urgent necessity, both theoretically and practically, that a definite definition should be given of "grossraum." This I propose to do in the present article.

To begin with, a "grossraum" comprises a certain number of countries, and accordingly it covers an area larger than that of a single counting. The territory of a single State does not make a "grossraum." It may happen that what was a "grossraum" in a certain age becomes converted into one country in the next age, but in that event, it can no longer be called a "grossraum."

Number Not Fixed

I have said that a "grossraum" comprises a certain number of countries, but this does not necessarily mean that these countries join one "grossraum" in their entirety. That is, there may be cases where only part of a certain country joins some particular "grossraum" and the rest of it does not.

Needless to say, the number of countries which goes to make one "grossraum" is not fixed. The only requisite is the plurality of participating countries. Some people are inclined to view the British Empire in the light of a "grossraum," but this is not correct, unless each Dominion is regarded as an independent State.

As a "grossraum" comprises a number of countries, it necessarily embraces several races. Where, however, all its component countries are of the same race, the "grossraum" can be homogeneous racially, though this it possible only theoretically. In actual practice, nowhere in the world is it possible for a "grossraum" to be organized by a single race. It, therefore, follows that some different races essentially come together to form a "grossraum." In this sense, the idea of "grossraum" differs widely from what was meant by Pan-Slavism or Pan-Germanism, which found much vogue in the 19th century Europe. The idea of "grossraum" is clearly the product of the 20th century.

One "grossraum" comprises a number of countries, but it does not embrace the whole world. The entire world, if regarded as one whole, is no "grossraum." A "grossraum" denotes a certain extent of area which is larger than a single country but smaller than the whole world. Nor does it necessarily accord with geographically-defined regions such as Europe, America or Asia. It is just possible that one "grossraum" will be formed by one Continent and some countries belonging to another Continent. Nor is it impossible for one "grossraum" to be formed by countries constituting part of the Continent.

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere answers this first requisite of "grossraum" completely.

Offers Better Promise

Secondly, a "grossraum" must be one big mass of continental and oceanic elements. The mention of mass may immediately suggest something exlusively continental, but oceanic elements are as essential to the formation of a "grossraum." It must be one big mass embracing both continental and oceanic elements. When I say that it must contain oceanic elements, I mean to say that the "grossraum" must be in contact with oceans through long coast lines.

The so-called European "grossraum" offers far better promise of realization. That it has access to the Atlantic and the Mediterranean is its great asset. The importance of oceans must be too obvious to need recapitulation.

The British Empire, as I have mentioned already, can hardly be termed a "grossraum" because it lacks the first requisite. Besides, it is wanting in the second requisite also. Although it possesses both continental and oceanic elements in abundance, it is sadly lacking in the necessary condition of possessing these elements in the form of one big mass. These elements are too widely scattered. Not only are the distances separating the Mother Country from the Dominions and other possessions great but the integral parts of the Empire do not exist in a state grouped together.

In the days of maritime navigation, this did not prevent these widely-scattered areas from being unified politically, but in these days of aviation, these scattered parts cannot be protected effectually in time of emergency, a fact which has been amply proved by the present World War. The distintegration of the British Empire is already taking place in part, and its complete collapse is considered certain. That its territory is so widely spread over the seven seas that the Britons used to declare boastfully that the sun never set on the British Empire was at one time regarded as one strong point, but now it has become a weak point of the British Empire.

It is absolutely necessary for a "grossraum" to consist of continent, islands and seas massed together. Inasmuch as these must necessarily exist in massed form, it is no more possible for part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to join a European "grossraum" than a European country can join a far-off "grossraum," for instance, it would be impossible for a country lying within it to refuse to join it. Suppose that Switzerland insists in that event upon keeping aloof from it, her claim will never be accepted. From the geo-political point of view, Switzerland is so placed that she cannot maintain her existence unless she takes part in the European "grossraum."

Similarly, the Philippines cannot form a "grossraum" with the United States. She is bound to join the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is for this reason that a "grossraum" is called a cooperative body decreed by fate. As it is decreed by fate, it is bound to come into being. In the days of "grossraum," the common existence and common prosperity of neighboring countries will be possible only when they join one and the same "grossraum" and cooperate positively and energetically with the other countries within it. It says much for the foresight of Pibul Songgram, the Premier of Thailand, that he led his country, which was formerly so pronouncedly pro-British, into a relationship of close collaboration with Japan, as one of the active members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. His policy has assured future prosperity for his country. French Indo-China and Timor may be of a European nationality, but they are, for geo-political reasons, destined to join the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Must Extend North and South

Thirdly, a "grossraum" must geographically extend north and south; it is not enough for it to extend west and east. The earth has its tropical temperate and frigid zones, and it is necessary for a "grossraum" to extend north and south as to embrace these zones.

It is necessary for a "grossraum" to be fairly rich in natural resources. Mineral deposits are things which cannot be created by human power. All that men can do is to discover and dig them out. As regards the things which can be cultivated, on the other hand, their production can be increased to a certain extent by human effort. In this regard, climatic conditions count for much. As it is desirable that many kinds of resources should be obtainable in plenty, it becomes necessary for a "grossraum" to contain regions of various climatic conditions. Some plants grow in the tropical zone only, while some others thrive best in the temperate zone.

It is with good reason that some German scholars contend that the "grossraum" to be created in Europe should cover Africa as well.

Needless to say, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere fully meets the necessary condition of extending north and south.

Fourthly, a "grossraum" must possess a high-degree economic self-sufficiency. None of the prospective "grossraums" seems to possess complete self-sufficiency. Anyway, possession of high-degree self-sufficiency is one important condition for investing the "grossraum" concerned with real value.

Some people contend that high-degree self-sufficiency is not absolutely necessary for a "grossraum." In their opinion, economic independence is enough for the purpose. In other words, they take the line that a "grossraum" can be economically independent, if it can be assured of the supply of necessary materials from other "grossraums" or from countries outside of its own "grossraum." This opinion amounts, in effect, to a negation of "grossraum." To say that a country can obtain what it lacks from another country is to support the order assumed by the old principle of world economy. The present deadlock arose, it must be remembered, because this order was found untenable, and the theory of "grossraum" developed in consequence of the bankruptcy of world economy.

It must be said that the theory of economic independence is self-contradictory, insofar as it bears on "grossraum." A "grossraum" must essentially aim at high-degree self-sufficiency. The necessity of covering various zones, to which reference

(Continued on Page 3)

Fight on Through Thick And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight on Till the Enemy Hoist Their White Flags!

No. 15,875 TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Clearing Yangtze River

Blasting away the mines laid by the enemy, units of the Japanese Central China Fleet have recently completed their dangerous work of reopening the vast waterway extending from Yochow in Hunan Province to Shasi in southern Hupeh.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Press Comments

Monday, June 7
MAINICHI—United States' Crisis
TOKYO SHIMBUN—British Downfall

United States' Crisis

MAINICHI—The big strike of American coal miners had to "bend its knees" before the threat of Roosevelt. John Lewis, leader of the coal miners, is in a way a formidable fighter, but his labor movement loses all its force when Roosevelt exercises his strong powers as supreme commander of the United States army and navy. Thus, Lewis for a time has had to surrender before the strong powers of Roosevelt.

However, this has not eliminated the very cause of the labor dispute. What Lewis demanded was, in view of the phenomenal rise of living expenses, an increase of $2 a day in labor wages. This would simply mean a wage increase of $365,000,000 a year for 500,000 coal miners, if the number of the miners is roughly estimated so. But the mine operators rejected the demand and Roosevelt did not try to exert strong pressure on the operators.

How will the mine workers' union regard it? Such a situation may not all at all be rare in the United States, but the coal miners themselves this time probably cannot but strengthen their impression anew as to how the operators and the Government act against them.

Of course, Roosevelt himself knew that the demand of the coal miners would not end only in the demand of the coal miners themselves. Although he is with difficulty checking financial inflation by coercing unreasonably low rates of wages on other fields of workers and on the agrarian population, if once the coal miners' demand is approved, there will immediately be raised throughout the country a demand for increase of wages for all other branches of labor and for raising prices of farm products. The coal miners' labor dispute constituted an important test dispute. However, this important test case has not yet been settled completely. Instead, the strong powers exercised by Roosevelt has aggravated the dissatisfation and discontent of the coal miners and other workers engaged in other lines of work.

The only way whereby the United States authorities will be able to eliminate the dissatisfaction of laborers and deprive them of their claim for labor disputes is the lowering of living expenses. But this is an impossibility. To cite an instance, the fact is to be noted that whereas this year's estimated wheat yield in the United States was put at 21,000,000 tons as against the 27,000,000 tons of last year, the damages done to the wheat crops lately by devastating floods in the six Middle Western States must have doubtless lessened further this estimated yield. And in the United States where control and discipline are not rightly enforced how can they cut down their living expenses, under such new developments?

Now Roosevelt is facing a very serious difficulty. Of course it is a very serious matter for Roosevelt as President of the United States to have the working classes forsake him—the working classes who had been the most powerful supporters of Roosevelt in the earlier stages of his administration. But now that Roosevelt has had the war which had been started on the basis of carelessly mapped-out plans so protracted and national discipline and morale threatened to be fast collapsing, this indeed must be viewed as spelling a national crisis far transcending Roosevelt's political ambitions. Well might Roosevelt make frantic efforts, as he is actually doing, to put the earliest possible end to the war.

British Downfall

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The fact that British territories are gradually becoming American colonies is quite clear to anybody. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in his advanced age of 70 years, goes to Washington at intervals and listens to what President Roosevelt is pleased to dictate to him. This eloquently verifies the foregoing fact. The United States was originally a British colony. Up to quite recently, the British aristocracy used to hold the Americans in disdain by calling them Yankees. Though reduced to a poor condition now, Britain was originally in such a position that the United States was viewed as a vassal state. To kowtow before such a country must be a scene that the high-minded Britons would be loath to look at. However, this was a natural turn of fortune. When one sees the piles of evil deeds of so long years committed by Britain against the East Asiatic races and against the small weak countries of the world, there is not the least cause for pitying Britain.

It is scarcely necessary to reiterate that the United States has an ambition of succeeding to the heritage of the British Empire. That America was viewing Britain as its colony even before her participation in the present war is quite evident from the article written in the "Life" magazine dated May 5, 1941, by Elliot Janeway, who has a close connection with the American Government, stating that "we must by this time admit that Britain is now becoming the 49th State of the United States."

After its participation in the war, America sent its troops to various places in the world. This was not for the purpose of war pure and simple, but was for the purpose of smashing British influence. Thus it was intended to have Australia, New Zealand, West Asiatic countries and Egypt transferred into the hands of America one after another. And now even India, which constitutes the nucleus of the British Empire, is in such a condition that it is going to be taken over by the United States. A neutral newspaper writer who recently returned home from a visit to India stated that the United States has been steadily increasing her influence in India on the pretext, militarily, of setting up defense against Japan, and, politically of offering mediation between the British authorities and the Indian masses who are clamoring for the independence of India. It further added that already India is brought under the economic sphere of influence of the United States.

Against this American behavior, Britain is now in no position of taking any counter-measure. Moreover, as Britain is apparently unable to survive without American assistance, Britain is proving herself to be submissive to the United States in all affairs. For instance, Wavell in interview with newspaper reporters on all occasions never failed to remind the writers, when referring to any success of the anti-Axis side that it was due to American assistance. Thus the newspaper reporters are now agreed in their view that the United States is intent to become the master of India. The American ambition concerning India is likely to come into conflict with the self-conviction of the Indian masses who as an East Asiatic race are now striving for independence under the command of Mahatma Gandhi. Our side also would never allow India to come again under the suzerainty of the Anglo-Saxon race. The sinister hands of America extended not only to India but to the various other places of the world must be crushed decisively by the Axis Powers. And they are destined to be so crushed.

YUNG'S DECISION NOTED AS BLOW GIVEN TO CHIANG

Ex-Northeast Army Generals May Follow By Joining Peace Move

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

TSINAN, June 6.—The participation in the Nanking camp of Lieutenant-General Yung Tzu-heng, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking forces in Southern Shantung and concurrently Vice-Commander of the 112th Division, is of great significance.

He was one of the Generals of the former Northeastern (Manchurian) army who have been consistent in advocating stiff resistance against Japan for the last 12 years since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

Therefore, Lieutenant-General Yung's latest act will exert a delicate effect on the military leaders of the former Northeastern army. It will also exercise a serious influence on the Chungking camp.

As much as 80 per cent of Chungking's front line military strength consists of the former Northeastern army. Among the generals are such prominent military leaders as Ma Chan-shan, Fu Tso-i, Ho Chu-kuo, Wan Fu-lin, Han Te-chin and Yu Hsueh-chung. If these Generals desert Chiang Kai-shek, Chungking will be dealt a severe blow.

Under such circumstances, Chiang has made frantic efforts to keep these leaders in his camp. This is illustrated by the fact that Chiang dared not punish Chang Hsueh-liang, who had risen in revolt against him in the Sian Incident. Also, he gave an important military post in Southern Shantung to Lieutenant-General Yung who had attempted to assassinate him in the same incident.

Lieutenant-General Yung's participation in the Nanking camp at such a juncture will strengthen the determination of the former Northeastern army elements who have so far assumed an opportunistic attitude. The future outcome, therefore, is being watched with much attention.

Endorses Spokesman's Declaration

Domei

PEKING, June 6.—Commenting on the joining today of Lieutenant-

(Continued on Page 2)

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION TO PUSH WAR EFFORTS

20,000,000 Members Meeting Here June 18

The 20,000,000 members of the Japan Women's Association spurred on by the heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and the daring and gallant charge of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki and his men in Attu Island will soon launch a nationwide movement to rouse the women of Japan.

The heads of the Japan Women's Association in the various provinces and the six large cities will assemble in Tokyo on June 18 to discuss concrete plans for the launching of the movement.

The items to be discussed will be curtailment of expenditures, increase of savings, intensification of women labor mobilization, strengthening of the nation's aerial power and other matters.

Also all superfluous formality and non-essential features in the lives of the nation's women will be completely ejected and a thorough renovation made in such respects.

Kermit Roosevelt Dies

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 6.—Major Kermit Roosevelt, son of the late Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States, died in Alaska on June 4, the United States War Department announced yesterday, according to Washington reports.

Luftwaffe Bombs Eastbourne

Domei

BERLIN, June 6.—German fighter and bomber planes raided Eastborne on the southeastern coast of England, today in broad daylight, and from a height of 20 to 30 meters machine-gunned military equipment in the eastern section of the city. They also made direct hits with bombs on one large factory.

Nagaoka to Receive Yamamoto's Remains For Interment Today

A portion of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's ashes will arrive in Nagaoka, Niigata Prefecture, this afternoon for burial in the family cemetery in the precincts of the Chokoji Temple. All preparations have been completed in Nagaoka for the return home of the heroic spirit of the Fleet-Admiral. The inhabitants of the city all turned out on Sunday to clean the streets for today's occasion, and Chokoji Temple, its inner Shrine draped in black and with grounds spotlessly clean, awaits the ashes of the great naval hero.

GORKY BOMBED BY AXIS PLANES

Attack Molotov Plant For 2 Hours--1,000 Bombs Dropped in City

Domei

BERLIN, June 6.—Following the night air-raid on Gorky, a large munitions industrial city in the east of Moscow, last Friday night, the German air force again last Saturday night bombed the same city.

Long-range German bombers comprising several hundred planes, as they approached a point some 150 kilometers away from the same city, witnessed huge columns of flames rising from the city as a result of the previous night's bombings.

Even after they reached the sky over the city, the Red army put up a very feeble resistance with two anti-aircraft guns and a small fighting unit. The German bombers, completely silencing the Soviet fighters, attacked the Molotov munitions plant for about two hours.

Approximately 1,000 bombs and several thousand incendiary bombs are said to have been dropped on the plant, the material storages and traffic establishments, causing conflagration at 15 different places. Particularly black smoke rising from the fuel depot is said to have covered the sky. In this raid, German fighters shot down two Soviet night fighting machines, and they themselves also lost one plane.

Inasmuch as the Molotov automobile plant has been engaged in manufacturing tanks since the destruction of the tank factory in Stalingrad, the present air-raid is believed to have dealt a considerable blow to the Soviet munitions industry.

Italian Finance Sound, States Minister Acerbo

Domei

ROME, June 5.—The soundness of Italian finance was emphasized by Finance Minister, Baron Giacomo Acerbo in his radio address yesterday evening on the occasion of the fifth issue of war bond.

Finance Minister Acerbo declared as follows:

"The foundation of Italian finance and economy is sound. The Italian Government intends to balance national revenue and expenditure by adopting proper measures against inflation."

"Therefore, the Government is now considering various steps to increase revenue to insure the stability of official commodity prices.

"The interest on Itaian national bond issues total 35 per cent of national revenue at present. This rate is same as that for 1890. Thus, Italy will be able to pay national debts as in the past. Interest on the new bond issue is 5.9 per cent or an increase of 1.5 per cent compared with past issues."

British Coal Strike Serious in Yorkshire

Domei

LISBON, June 6.—The coal mine strike in Yorkshire and other districts is now seriously hampering the production of war requirements in England, according to London reports

The Daily Telegraph reporting the strike situation declared, "During last year, 456,000 workers joined strikes in England and that was the highest record in the past three years. It is the coal production that received the most serious effect by strikes, but damage caused to machine tool manufacture and shipbuilding because of the strikes were also very serious."

NEW PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA FORMS CABINET

Army, Navy Men Said In Majority; America Maintaining Silence

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 5.—General Arturo Rawson, newly-appointed Argentine President, is to complete the line-up of the new Cabinet within today and to hold the ceremony of proclamation at noon tomorrow.

Members of the new Cabinet are said to be all army and navy generals with the exception of two, but details are still unknown.

The United States State Department is still refraining from making any comment on the Argentine revolution, but all American newspapers frontpaged this particular news.

According to a Washington report, American quarters well versed in Central and South American affairs interpret the present revolution as implying Argentina's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis nations.

3 Causes Seen

They attribute the cause of the revolution to the following points: 1) The Argentine army authorities and the majority of Argentine statesmen have been keenly feeling the necessity of restoring various rights which were lost by Argentina being the only neutral nation in Central and South America; 2) The Argentine army authorities have been worrying that due to the neutral policy maintained by the Castillo Government, Argentina alone has not been able to receive arms' assistance from the United States despite the fact that all other Latin American nations have been getting Lend-Lease aid from America; and 3) The pro-American faction in Argentina had a confidence of securing supremacy in the coming election, but it has been in fear of the Castillo Government's interference.

According to a New York report, the New York Times, commenting on the revolution, last Saturday declared as follows: "It is particularly noteworthy that no bloodshed was seen in this revolution. We have long had a belief that the majority of the Argentine people have been pro-American and in sympathy with the anti-Axis nations. With this revolution as a turning point, positive cooperation of Argentina is expected."

On the other hand the Washington Post opined: "It is quite obvious that the future diplomatic policy of Argentina will undergo a great change, and now the time has come for all the nations on the American Continent to unite for the anti-Axis camp.

Thus, America's sinister designs of dominating the entire Latin American nations have been clearly divulged.

Meanwhile, a report available here from Lisbon states that the present revolution has been apparently caused by machinations of the American Government which has been bringing heavy pressures to bear upon Argentina's neutral policy. It is also obvious, the report points out, that the present coup d'etat has had fullest support of various leftist organizations, but that the revolution itself has not been enacted by the Government parties, it being a purely military revolution.

At any rate, it is generally believed that the new Cabinet will in the near future abandon its neutral policy and sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, following in the footstep of various American continental nations.

Old Policy Reviewed

Reports have come here regarding an outbreak of revolution on June 4 in Argentina, the only country in South America so far remain-

(Continued on Page 2)

British Cabinet Meets

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 6.—The British Cabinet held its meeting today though it is Sunday with the return of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and an important conference was conducted with the attendance of the representatives of the British army, air and navy forces.

It is observed that the British Government is now considering a new operation in the Mediterranean area, according to London reports to the Dagens Nyheter.

General Yung Joins Nanking Camp To Save China From Miserable End

Declares Chiang Is Puppet Digging Grave for Chinese—Sees Alignment With Japan as Only Way to Save Country

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

TSINAN, June 6.—Lieutenant-General Yung Tzu-heng who joined the National Government of China together with 20,000 troops this morning, has clarified his principles and explained the circumstances which led him to desert Chungking.

In a declaration made at an undisclosed place, he said:

"Under the guise of righteousness, Britain and America are intent on dividing East Asia into two parts under their domination. These countries, with their vicious and crafty machinations, have utilized Chinese under Chungking as tools for the realization of their ambitions and led the people into believing that Chiang Kai-shek is a national hero. It is now an undeniable fact that the Chungking regime has become a virtual puppet of these Powers.

"With the grand slogan 'To Liberate Asia,' Japan daringly took up arms against America and Britain and has completely destroyed the Anglo-American strongholds of aggression in East Asia at one stroke. Thus, it has liberated the oppressed peoples who had long suffered under the shackles of Western aggressors.

"Moreover, Japan helped these liberated races in their efforts for reconstruction and promised them sovereignty and independence. Furthermore, she effected the abolition of her extraterritorial rights in China.

"To continue resistance under the current circumstances is equivalent to digging a grave for China. It would only profit America, Britain and the Soviet Union. In view of such circumstances, we decided to join hands with the Nanking Government under President Wang Ching-wei, thereby contributing to the cause of saving the country."

Studied in Japan

Lieutenant-General Yung Tzu-heng, who has joined the National Government of China with the pledge to crush the Chungking and Chinese Communist armies, is a native of Hopei Province and is 39 years old.

He is a graduate of the Military Academy in Japan. In 1929, he graduated from the Army Infantry School. He speaks Japanese very fluently.

Lieutenant-General Yung's father, Yung Chin, was the Chief of Staff in General Chang Hsueh-liang's Northwestern Defense Army and was well known as an ardent pro-Japanese. At the time when the anti-Japanese agitation was at its height in the early years of Showa Era, Yung Chin had sent his son to study in Japan.

PRICE PROBLEM RACKS AMERICA

State Subsidies Seen For Farm Products To Solve Big Crisis

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 6.—The fight against inflation in the United States entered a new phase according to a Washington report by the correspondent of the London Times, writes the Berliner Boersenzeitung, since all endeavors of the Roosevelt administration to stabilize the food prices have failed.

The chief of the Price Board, Prentiss Brown, now intends to solve this question by means of state subsidies. He wants to start this new movement on June 14 with a new price for butter. In order to be able to maintain the butter price the producers will receive a subsidy that will cost the United States $100,000,000 yearly. Similar experiments will be made with other foodstuffs.

The discussion of this plan resulted in a lively controversy between the various groups. Some 15 higher officials of the Price Board have resigned as they considered this side of price policy highly dangerous. The wholesale trade of foodstuffs also lodged a protest with the White House. Moreover, a group of 43 Republicans demanded the immediate dissolution of the Price Board and the transfer of its authority to the Food Board.

While this fighting for prices and foodstuffs is going on in Washington, the International Food Conference in Hot Springs accepted and published a long list of resolutions which are to eliminate the difficulties in the world with regard to food. If they are of any value, Roosevelt might apply them in the United States in order to eliminate

(Continued on Page 2)

Stilwell Sees Eisenhower

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 6.—Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of United States Forces in China, arrived at Cairo today on his way back to Chungking from London and called on General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in North Africa, it is reported from Cairo.

Bomber Reaches Sydney

A Lancaster four-motored bomber, the pride of the Royal Air Force, arrived in Sydney, Australia, from the British Isles via Canada on Friday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei. The bomber completed its 24,000-mile journey in 72 hours, making seven landings during its course.

HORI COMMENTS ON REVOLUTION

Hints at U.S. Moves Behind Past Uprisings In S. American States

That there were always American hands behind any revolutionary movement that took place in South America in the past was hinted at by Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information in his comment in connection with the reported revolution in Argentina.

Mr. Hori's statement, made at the press conference of foreign correspondents this morning, follows:

"It is a well-known fact that whenever there occurred internal disturbances, coups d'etat or revolutions in Latin American countries during the last several decades, there were always groups of Americans or American officials behind the scene.

"In this connection, it is noteworthy that, according to a broadcast from the K.G.E.I. Station in San Francisco, United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who is always cautious in expressing his opinions, stated on Friday last, the very day when the Argentine revolution started, that 'this movement is favorable for the United Nations.'

"However, I am not inclined to make any comment until the situation and the character of the new Argentine Government becomes clear, except that as Argentina is the only Latin American country that has maintained normal relations with us, we are watching future developments with keen interest."

Rail Service in Sumatra Restored to Normalcy

Domei

MEDAN, June 4.—With the construction of a permanent railway bridge over the Oelar River, located 40 kilometers south of Medan, the Deli Railway line of northern Sumatra has now been completely restored to the pre-war state. A ceremony celebrating the completion of the bridge was held today.

It will be recalled that the bridges of the Deli Railway line had been completely destroyed at more than ten places at the time of the retreat of the Dutch forces in March, 1942.

Immediately following the arrival of the Japanese Forces, temporary bridges were constructed and the whole railway line operated. Since September of last year, however, the construction of permanent bridges was undertaken by the Sumatra Railway Bureau.

The construction of the railway bridge across the Oelar River was effected in the face of such difficult factors as a river width of 60 meters, and large flow of water. As the result of the completion of this permanent bridge, traffic on the Deli Railway line will no longer be hindered by weather conditions.

SOLID ACCORD SEEN FOR DIET TO OPEN JUNE 16

No Time Being Wasted As Government Rushes Preparation of Bills

As the coming extraordinary Diet session will be limited to two days both Houses are preparing to cooperate in, speedily examining important bills the Government will submit at the session.

The Government is rushing the preparation of bills to be presented to the Diet, and the House of Peers will begin to examine them on Wednesday. The House of Representatives will study the bills on Saturday.

The Special Planning Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will also hear explanations on Government policies from State Ministers today and Wednesday. They include, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi, and Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta.

The 82nd Diet Session will be convened June 15 and on that day, the appointment of departmental chiefs will be made and committee members selected. The ceremony of opening the Diet will be held on June 1. Immediately upon conclusion of the ceremony, both Houses will hold their respective plenary sessions.

At the coming session, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo will deliver an address before both Houses. Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Finance Minister Kaya will not speak.

As all Government bills will be ready by Friday, they will be fully studied by both Houses before the session opens.

10 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED RAIDING PANTELLERIA ISLE

Italians Repulse Attack Made Over Aegean Sea

Domei

ROME, June 6.—Anti-Axis naval forces attacked Pantelleria Island today and also bombed Spezia port and various points in Carrara Province but the casualties caused were slight, announced the Italian High Command today.

Meanwhile, Italian fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns shot down ten enemy planes today; three planes by fighter planes and one by anti-aircraft guns in Sardinia; one plane by fighters and three by ground fire over Pantelleria Island; one plane by fighters and one by ground fire at Spezia, the announcement further said.

The enemy forces also attacked Italian islands in the Aegean Sea but one of the enemy planes was shot down by anti-aircraft artillery.

Domei

LISBON, June 6.—A unit of Boeing Flying Fortresses flew from its base in North Africa and bombed Spezia, a naval port, on the western coast of Italy yesterday in broad daylight, the anti-Axis Headquarters in North Africa announced today, according to reports from Algiers.

Australia Reduces Rations

Domei

LISBON, June 6.—The Australian Government announced the reduction of butter ration today, according to reports from Melbourne.

"Due to the necessity of sending butter to England, the butter ration will be cut down to eight ounces a week for one person beginning today," the announcement said. "The people in England get only two ounces of butter a week, and it is believed that there is no Australian who is dissatisfied with half a pound of butter a week. The average butter consumption in Australia is 10 ounces a week and, therefore, it means only a reduction of two ounces. Also a ticket system will be adopted for towels, sheets, table cloths, pillow covers and other articles."

SOUTH'S ISLES SEE PROGRESS

Celebes, S. Borneo, Lesser Sundas Make Phenomenal Strides

Domei

TAIHOKU, June 5.—In the Celebes, South Borneo and in the Lesser Sundas economic development is proceeding along broad economic lines on a scale never before witnessed on the islands, Director-General Fumihide Okada of the Navy Civil Administration told newspapermen yesterday while en route to Tokyo.

Mr. Okada is on his way to consult with the Government on various matters in his charge. He is expected to stay in Tokyo about three weeks.

The gist of Mr. Okada's statement follows:

"The Navy Administration has three aims in the economic development of the islands, namely, to secure national defense materials, to establish a structure of self-sufficiency and to seek the growth of agriculture, forestry and light industry.

"Regarding Celebes, major efforts are being directed toward establishing foundations for the mining industry and modern manufacturing industries. It was ascertained up till now that the island has rich deposits of oil, iron, tin, nickel and other metals. Also a special coal indispensable for refining iron is found in abundance. The extraction of such resources will incidentally lead to growth of light manufacturing industries.

"Under Dutch rule these resources were not tapped in any appreciable extent with the local authorities reluctant to go beyond making a tentative survey.

"Cotton cultivation in the Celebes and in the other islands now bids fair in producing good results due to the enthusiastic leadership of Japanese experts and the native inhabitants who are offering their full cooperation. Therefore, crops in this line will be much greater than hitherto realized. Factories are now being planned at various places to manufacture fabrics from local raw material.

"Rice crops under the Dutch rule were realized by the Dutch Government through exploiting the soil as much as possible without applying fertilizer. The Japanese Administration is quite different from this. The agrarian population is being amply aided in obtaining fertilizers.

"The production of copra has been pulled up to a much higher level than at the time of Dutch domination. Palm oil is now used to manufacture soap.

"All in all, the economic activity in these islands, now facing the decisive stage of the war, is being carried on along a much larger scale than ever witnessed before.

"The Japanese Administration, in this connection, is offering all possible aid and guidance to the native people. A fully equipped laboratory is expected to appear soon under the control of the administration, where studies will be made for placing local industrial activities under scientific management. Also, it should be laid to heart that the people are extending hearty cooperation to the Japanese Administration."

New President Of Argentina Forms Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

ing neutral. General Petro Ramirez former War Minister, who is regarded as an anti-Axis leader, is said to have ordered the uprising. Although details are lacking and a definite view has not been formed as yet concerning the future neutral policy of that country, the future trend of the situation is considered worth serious attention, the Asahi stated Sunday.

On the occasion of the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro in January last year, it may be recalled, Argentina insisted on adherence to her own view with regard to the American Government's recommendation for the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. While taking a cooperative attitude for the common defense of South America, Argentina assumed the attitude that the severance of diplomatic relations was a matter which should be decided upon by the independent sovereignty of each country.

Among the nine countries of South America, Colombia and Venezuela severed diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers immediately after the United States declared war. This was followed by Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Even after the declaration of the diplomatic rupture with the Axis Powers by Chile on January 20 this year, Argentina adhered to the neutral policy. President Ramon S. Castillo of Argentina nominated on February 19 Senator Costas, who is a leader of the President's own party, as an officially appointed candidate for next President in the election scheduled for the coming fall.

Makes Press Statement

On that occasion, the President declared in a newspaper of that country:

"Our international policy remains unchanged as we are determined to stand aloof from any unnecessary dispute and to strive for the maintenance of peace with all the countries of the world. My successor will follow my political view and will never abandon it."

In accordance with this neutral policy, Argentina aimed at cooperating with the other countries of South America, giving the United States and other South American states the status of non-belligerents, while as regards the control of non-American foreigners, Argentina herself recognized the discrimination of the peoples of the Axis Powers as non-South Americans.

However, the United States has not been satisfied with this neutral attitude on the part of Argentina and desired that Argentina should come under its own fold and come out with a clear-cut attitude. With this object in view, the United States has been resorting to various maneuvers to attain its end.

Under our Ambassador Tomii in the Embassy at Buenos Aires, there are Rear-Admiral Yukishita, Naval Attache to the Embassy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Suzuki, Military Attache, and 16 members of the Embassy staff. The Japanese in Argentina number about 7,000, of whom about 4,000, mostly engaged in trading, are living in that city and the rest are in the suburban districts engaged in farming, horticulture and rayon business, with capital investments reaching some ¥20,000,000. There are also branches of large Japanese firms such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Kanematsu.

Heroes on Kiska Fight Battle Against Enemy, Fog, Rain, Wind

Life Is Grim on Isle in Aleutians, Where Nature Is Seen at Her Worst—3 Soldiers Relate Hardships Undergone by Defenders

Yomiuri-Hochi

AN UNDISCLOSED PLACE, June 6—Weather conditions on Kiska Island of the Aleutian Group, now under secure occupation of the Imperial Forces, were recounted by three soldiers who recently returned to an unnamed base. They had been stationed on Kiska Island since landing there on June 7 last year.

Referring to the torrential rain characteristic of this northern islet, Superior Private X declared:

"Not only the fog, but the rain in the Aleutian area has a rough Arctic nature. Once it begins to fall, it continues for several days, flooding all rivers and streams.

"There was a moon on the night when we effected the landing on Kiska Island. Because the sea is always rough in Aleutian waters, the unit commander had presupposed that some members of the corps would inevitably be lost in the nocturnal landing, but fortunately, thanks to the bright moon, all members of the unit landed safely.

"Two days later, black clouds appeared and rain began to fall in torrents. Muddy water began to flood the positions and trenches and all the soldiers were smeared with mud. The terrific rainfall, moreover, washed away the seeds of vegetables we had just sown. Even on such rainy days, enemy air raids were reported.

"We were surprised to learn that enemy planes would carry out raids even under such conditions but, as a matter of fact, they passed away far off the coast. Probably, it was fine when they took off from their base in the eastern Aleutians but they encountered an unexpected shower and fled back. It was funny that these hostile aircraft did not forget to drop their bombs into the sea.

"We had a terrible stormy rainfall on January 2 this year. On that day, several ships fully loaded with rice, coal, soya-bean sauce and soya-bean paste arrived at Kiska Island. Taking advantage of intervals of enemy raids, we unloaded the supplies. Meanwhile, it began to rain and consequently the valuable provisions were washed into the sea or buried under the sand along the shore. We had a hard time trying to collect the rice scattered and buried under the sea."

With regard to wind, First-Class Private Y stated.

"Strong wind is characteristic of the Aleutian Islands. The gale blows with a speed of 40 meters a second and it is difficult even to walk.

"Speaking of wind, there is a funny anecdote. There was an American soldier who managed to wander among the mountains for 55 days camouflaging himself with weeds over his head. On the 55th day of his wandering, a strong wind blew away the weeds and the Yankee soldier had to surrender to the Japanese.

"On windy days, even the Yankee stunt airmen dared not carry out air raids. The wind in the Aleutians used to be so strong that our tents were torn and even the iron bars supporting the tents were bent."

Lance-Corporal Z declared as follows with regard to fog:

"Enemy planes used to rain bombs through the thick banks of fog which characterizes the Aleutians and, therefore, the word 'fog' always reminds me of enemy air raids. When we were newly stationed on Kiska Island, the enemy did not carry out raids on Sundays and national holidays but of late he attacks the island even on these days. The Japanese soldiers who used to call the American airplanes 'Roosevelt's regular mail' recently began to call them 'Aleutian flies.' Some people think that aircraft cannot be shot down when they fly at a low altitude but it is not the case.

"On December 27, last year, as many as 13 enemy Lockheed, Consolidated and North-American planes attacked Kiska from their bases. They carried out the raid at a very low altitude but Japanese anti-aircraft guns which are ever on the alert instantaneously shot down three of them. Two of them dropped into the sea but another plane, though it had been set ablaze, desperately tried to return to its base. After covering about 2,000 meters, however, it finally fell into the sea, a ball of fire.

Since that time, enemy raiders who were apparently apprehensive of the skilful marksmanship of Japanese anti-aircraft artillery, used to drop their explosives from the height of 6,000 or even 8,000 meters.

"More recently, however, they have begun to machine-gun the soldiers on the island persistenly. In Kiska Island there are skilful snipers who can shoot down enemy plane with machine-gun fire. I presume they burn with fury and determination to avenge the death of their comrades-in-arms who had met a heroic end on Attu Island."

More Umbrellas Produced

The Umbrella Producers' Association in Sano City, noted for its production of Japanese umbrellas in the Kanto district, is aiming to market about the same number of umbrellas as last year. In spite of the shortage of some materials, they plan to produce about 600,000 umbrellas so that the people will not suffer any inconvenience in the rainy season.

Yung's Decision Noted as Blow Given to Chiang

(Continued from Page 1)

General Yung Tzu-heng with the National Government of China with 20,000 troops, a local military observer declared that the fact is an endorsement of the recent remarks of the spokesman of the Japanese North China Expeditionary Army. The spokesmen had declared that the recent tendency in the enemy camp to surrender is ever increasing.

Reviewing the recent situation, the observer stated:

"During the period of January to April cases of surrender numbered 500 and involved 100,000 troops. Added to these are generals Pang Ping-hsun and Sun Tien-ying with 70,000 men who surrendered in the middle of May and General Yung with 20,000 troops.

"This surrender en masse involving 200,000 troops was realized in less than six months. The figures far exceed the total number of war captives of 1941 and 1942 which witnessed, respectively, 82,000 and 94,600 in North China.

"Lieutenant-General Yung Tzu-heng who joined the National Government of China today is the son of General Jung Chin, noted military leader under Marshal Chang Tso-lin former war lord of Manchuria.

"The Lieutenant-General is a graduate of the Military Academy of Japan. His firm determination is clearly expressed in his telegraphic message of peace.

Is Blow to Chiang

"Lieutenant-General Yung's move serves to further strength the National Government of China and on the other hand accelerates the downfall of the Chungking camp under the command of General Yu Hsueh-Chung in North China whose influence is ever declining.

"Not a small number of influential military leaders has left the Chungking regime to join the peace movement of the National Government of China since October of last year.

"The military leaders who have joined the peace camp include General Wu Hua-wen who joined the National Government of China with 3,000 troops and General Hsu Chih-chen, chief of the general staff of the newly-organized fourth division under the command of General Wu, who pledged allegiance to the Nanking Government in January of this year with 8,000 men. Six thousand troops constituting the main force of the enemy 89th Division under General Hsu Te-chin also joined.

Following the joining of General Han's troops in the National Government of China, Wang Chin-Tsai, prominent figure of the Chungking regime, pledged allegiance to Nanking in March with 12,000 troops and General Han Tzu-kuan, Commander-in-Chief of the enemy 13th Division under direct command of General Yu Hsuh-chung, deserted the Chungking camp for the cause of peace, together with 1,400 troops.

"The successive joining of influential miliitary leaders of Chungking in the National Government and ever-increasing number of war prisoners are proof that Chungking's war objective is crumbling. Thus, the concept of peace has penetrated the whole of China due to the strengthening of political power of the Nanking Government supported by Japan's just and appropriate China policy as well as due to successive operations being carried out by the Imperial Forces."

REICH AROUSED BY NIPPON IDEAS

Many Schools Set Up Japanese Courses—Soldiers Learn Judo

The German people have been roused to take still greater interest in Japan recently by the gallant death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and the heroic stand of the 2,000 men at Attu Island under the Commad of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki. The German papers are daily full of stories of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and the Japanese Navy, Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo and the Battle of the Sea of Japan, General Maresuke Nogi, the superiority and the bravery of the Youth Aviation Corps, and in ardent extollation of the Bushido spirit, according to reports reaching the Yomiuri-Hochi on Sunday.

Japanese language courses have been established in the various universities of the large cities as Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort, Vienna and others.

In Berlin, special university lecture courses are open to the people in general. Applicants for entrance into a special Japanese language course at the Army Signal Unit in the city of Meissen, noted for its Dresden chinaware, exceeded several times the capacity number at the very first notice.

The German Defense Ministry has, according to what is being said, taken up the hand-to-hand fighting tactics of the Japanese, and are attempting to combine this with the newest inventions in arms to use against the Soviets in the coming summer offensive.

Japanese judo is also being taught the German soldiers by a German who has studied the art in Japan and was the first foreigner to receive the Kodokan standing of fourth rank.

Contending that the eating of raw eggs is one of the reasons for the physical stamina of the Japanese soldiers, this German judo instructor is earnestly advocating the consumption of the eggs raw by the German soldiers also. Then again shoyu, the Japanese sauce, is being experimented on as a good seasoning ingredient, and the high officers of the German army have been greatly surprised by the tastiness of the shoyu-seasoned food, which they have sampled.

Price Problem Racks America

(Continued from Page 1)

the difficulties which are at present shaking the social foundations of America. However, Roosevelt does not want to be bothered with this and also the American press pays little attention to the food conference in Hot Springs.

Actually, the conference in Hot Springs was a complete failure. It had been called together in order to prove the possibility of living up to the idea of "united nations" and it certainly succeeded in proving the contrary.

The contrasts that became apparent at Hot Springs show that the great democracies are dependent on the well-known plutocratic powers which frustrated the London World Economic Conference in 1934.

The conference at Hot Springs also disclosed the fundamental contrast between the democracies and the Soviet Union. The treatment of one individual problem already confirmed what was well known as regards politics and strategy.

INSIDE AMERICA

U.S. Stoops to Employment of Prison Labor, Drunkards, Cripples for Vital War Work

There was a time, and it was not very long ago, when the words "Prison Labor" sent chills up the spines of the American people. It was considered almost a crime to market goods manufactured by prisoners. One of the stock excuses for keeping undesirable foreign manufactured products out of the United States was the accusation, usually false, that they were made by "Prison Labor."

Today, however, faced with one of the gravest labor shortages in its history, the United States is blandly employing criminals, even those sentenced to life imprisonment for murder and rape, to manufacture products for its armed forces. It is also enlisting the service of deaf mutes and drunkards, as the following revealing items from Time magazine of November 23, 1942, disclose. For publishing such articles an editor of the magazine was arrested, indicating to what extent freedom of speech has become a fable in Roosevelt's America.

Pickled Packers

"Lay off the booze. If anybody makes any trouble, I'm going to knock the hell out of him. And if you think I can't do it, I'll start right now."

Small, scrappy Milton A. Knottinger was talking tough because he was in a tough spot. His California Conserving Co. had big Army orders, but tomatoes were rotting in his cannery for lack of packers.

Knottinger went to San Francisco Municipal Judge George B. Harris. Together they worked out a plan whereby men sentenced for minor offenses, usually involving alcohol, were paroled by Knottinger for work in field or cannery at standard pay—in somewhat the same way that Los Angeles Municipal Judge Edwin L. Jefferson and Henry Kaiser cooperated to rehabilitate drunks in the Kaiser shipyard.

Knottinger housed his jailbirds and stew bums in a makeshift dormitory—christened the "fraternity house"—kept them in line with a combination of cajolery, dutch-uncle talk and fists. Said he: "Once in a while someone would get cockeyed and start raising hell. 'Who the hell do you think you are?', a guy says to me. I hit him. He was bloodied up a little, so I washed his face. Then I gave him four bits and told him to get the hell out. It made an impression on the rest of the guys."

Prison Labor

"Hell," said an indignant inmate of California's grim 404-acre San Quentin Prison, "there's more patriotism inside here than outside. . ."

A boisterous near-riot of San Quentin's 4,000 convicts one somber Sunday afternoon made able Warden Clinton Truman Duffy act—Warden Duffy went after war contracts; today San Quentin works eight hours a day instead of the traditional six, tops U.S. prisons in war production.

F. H. ("Buster") Haley is a Negro convict who may never get out (he got a life sentence in 1932 for murder), but he is a war worker, too.

"Hell," said a San Quentin inmate, "we know what freedom means." (Peacetime laws limiting operation of prison industries have been shelved for the duration, to make possible full use of the 150,000 men in the nation's State prisons.

Working on the Railroad

The U.S. soon may see many more scenes like this—of women doing a man's heaviest work. A five-woman section gang is improving the Northern Pacific roadbed near Ravensdale, Wash., but a man, Michels Mola, is their boss. Students of the manpower problem now figure that 3,300,000 more women will be available to augment U.S. manpower.

No Noise

Drop hammers fall with ground-shaking concussions. The planishing machine makes a staccato racket that would drown out a couple of machine guns. The operators pay no attention to these shattering factory noises.

They are deaf-mutes in North American Aviation (as in many other plants now employing them).

To talk to them the foreman need not travel across a long room and shout instructions. Instead he taps a shoulder near him, points to the man he wants. This man taps the next shoulder in the silent grapevine to the wanted worker. Then foreman wigwags his instructions: A clenched fist pulled down above his head means drill press. Palms close together in front means to the mute that his measurements are too short. Palms apart: he has erred in the opposite direction. The mutes need no bells to warn them of overhead crane and boom movements. They watch moving shadows.

MALANG RADIO TO BE OPENED

Will Be on Air From July—Network in Java Completed

Domei

SURABAYA, June 4.—The network of broadcasting stations in Java will be completed with the opening of the Malang Broadcasting Station in the early part of July by the Java Broadcasting Control Association.

With the opening of the new station, there will be in operation a total of seven broadcasting stations including those at Djakarta, Surabaya, Bandoeng, Jogdjakarta, Solo, Semarang and the present one at Malang, all under the supervision of the Military Administration and the broadcasting control associations.

In pre-war days, there were in operation N.I.R.O.M. and B.R.V.B.R, under the direct control of Dutch East Indies Government and some other stations owned by commercial concerns for advertising purposes.

Upon the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Dutch Government prohibited the use of stations other than the N.I.R.O.M. It is recalled that through this station at Bandoeng, the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies broadcast the surrender of the Dutch forces.

When the Imperial Forces made their landing on the island, Dutch forces destroyed most of the broadcasting stations on the island. However, through the efforts of Japanese technical experts, the destroyed stations have been rehabilitated and now they are rendering services for the enforcement of the Military administration.

Abacus Contest Held

The All Kanto abacus contest, sponsored by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, held on Sunday at the Chuo University auditorium terminated at 2:30 p.m. Prizes were distributed to the winning contestants by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

U.S. Vessel Carrying Gunpowder Explodes, Colliding With Tanker

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 6.—A ship fully loaded with gunpowder and an oil tanker loaded with oil to capacity collided off the eastern coast of the United States, and the former exploded and sank instantly, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to reports from Washington. Of the crew of the exploded powder ship, 83 are still missing, while 62 survivors landed at Norfolk, Virginia.

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BRITISH, SOVIET AID PACT ENDING

Renewal Likely With Changes in Agreement—Reds Seek More Food

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, June 5.—The British-Soviet agreement on the supply of goods to the Soviet Union by the United States and Britain will expire at the end of June but it is most likely to be renewed with some changes expected to be made in the original agreement.

As the tank production in the Soviet Union is now reaching an enormous quantity, it is believed that there is no necessity to import American tanks but the Soviet Union is asking for certain types of British tanks, according to reports from London. Of airplanes, the Soviets need fighter planes, while her demand for heavy bombers is very small.

Also the Soviets are asking for the supply of foodstuff as the loss of the Ukraine and Volga areas has caused a serious effect on her food situation. Thus, it is observed that the shipment of wheat and other foodstuff to the Soviet Union will be greatly increased in the future, probably taking up a major portion of the shipments from anti-Axis countries.

Philippines to Issue New Postage Stamps In 3 Denominations

Domei

MANILA, June 6.—New postage stamps of three different denominations; namely, one centavo, four centavos and one peso, will be issued by the Philippines Post and Telegraph authorities as from July 7. These new stamps are bearing a symbolically composed picture showing a Philippine native house, Mount Mayon which is an active volcano in Luzon Island popularly known as "Luzon Fuji" among the local Japanese residents, and the real Mount Fuji.

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Repulsed Over Sardinia

Domei

BERLIN, June 6.—A German bomber plane unit fought British bomber planes that attempted to raid Sardinia today and after a fierce air battle, shot down four enemy planes. Also in the Atlantic, German planes shot down one four-motored British bomber.

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